

Angry Russians Begin to Leave London by Ship

Officials First to Go
Spy Case

LONDON, Oct. 3 (AP).—So many Russians are leaving London by ship that British officials are worried about the possibility of a spy case.

One of the ship's captain, the liner Balika, had to a three-hour extension of time to load the luggage.

It was said that the ship's crew had been told to "keep the ship ready to leave at any time."

British officials expect a number of Britishers here to be expelled.

In what might have been sanctioned harassment, two groups of Russian men approached John Field, the British cultural attaché, in public yesterday and admonished him for British treatment of Soviet citizens.

Ostracism following of British officials by people in cars has also become frequent in the last few days.

In another case, mothers going to pick up their children at play yesterday, were stopped by police and asked for their documents. Policemen on duty at British Embassy premises do not usually do this to foreigners who enter.

Yesterday, Pravda named 19 Russians alleged to have been involved in intelligence activities here, but the Soviet reading public was still unaware of the number of Soviet officials expelled from Britain.

The press here has tended to play down the British charge that the 195 were specifically engaged in various forms of intelligence work, preferring to talk generally about a "spy-mania" in Britain.

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Pravda's London correspondent said that "some foggy, dark shots" were shown, allegedly depicting a Soviet spy getting "secret documents."

It was impossible to recognize the man on the screen. He could easily have been any passerby or even an agent of British intelligence, which cooked up this dirty smear.

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Harassment In Moscow Is Reported

MOSCOW, Oct. 3 (Reuters).—The British Embassy here has received a number of protest telegrams from Soviet citizens expressing indignation at the treatment of Soviet citizens in London, an embassy spokesman said today.

Such telegrams tend to be officially inspired means of showing Soviet displeasure.

Nine days after London's expulsion orders to 105 Russians, there was no news here of the retaliation threatened by the Russians.

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SAIGON VOTES—Vietnamese enter polling center yesterday as guards stand by.

Sakharov Asks End of Curbs On Emigration

MOSCOW, Oct. 3 (NYT).—Andrei D. Sakharov, the physicist and civil rights advocate, has urged in an open appeal to the Supreme Soviet (parliament) that all bars on emigration be lifted.

The appeal, circulated among foreign newsmen by Soviet dissident sources, also demanded an amnesty for all citizens who have been jailed for illegal attempts to leave the country.

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Nixon Action Awaited Dock Strike Spreads to Gulf, Most Seaports in U.S. Closed

GRAND CAY, Bahamas, Oct. 3 (UPI).—President Nixon relaxed in the Bahamas sun today and clung to a hope that West Coast dock workers would end their strike before he was forced to make his first use of the Taft-Hartley Act to seek a back-to-work order.

With most of the nation's Pacific, Atlantic and Gulf seaports closed down by striking dock workers, time was running short on Mr. Nixon's hope for a settlement that would head off a truly scale national emergency. It was the first time that ports on all three coasts were closed at the same time.

Mr. Nixon's target date of yesterday for an end to the West Coast walkout came and passed without settlement of the three-month-old dispute. East Coast longshoremen have been on strike since Friday. The Gulf Coast ports were struck yesterday.

Mr. Nixon said he was reluctant to invoke the Taft-Hartley Act until there was clear evidence of a national emergency, although he said a week ago that use of the law would be "automatic" if East and West Coast longshoremen struck at the same time.

The President's hopes for a West Coast settlement, to eliminate the threat of a coast-to-coast emergency, were pinned largely on a long-time antagonist, Harry Bridges, president of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union. Mr. Bridges has been sharply critical of Mr. Nixon since the President's first inauguration.

Mr. Nixon has yet to use the Taft-Hartley Act, which he helped draft and pass when he was in Congress. If invoked, it would permit the administration to go to court to ask for an injunction sending the workers back to the job for 80 days.

The President has used similar provisions of the Railway Labor Act to force cooling-off periods in strikes affecting the transportation industry.

Some railroads have embargoed shipments to East and Gulf Coast ports, and others are expected to do so tomorrow.

Soft Coal Shutdown. WASHINGTON, Oct. 3 (AP).—The nation's soft coal production remained at a virtual standstill yesterday with talks to end the three-day-old strike by 80,000 mine workers recessed for the weekend.

Coal workers in 20 states stopped work Friday following expiration of their contract with the Bituminous Coal Operators Association.

The United Mine Workers union has scheduled a meeting tomorrow in New York of its 125-man national scale and policy committee, which must approve any new contract. Calling of the committee in past years generally has been an indication that agreement was near.

In an editorial welcoming Mr. Podgorny and his 46-member delegation, the government party's daily, Han Dan, thanked the Soviet Union for his support.

Mr. Podgorny's visit, the daily said, "once again shows the determination of the Communist party, government and people of the Soviet Union to increase their support and assistance to our people so as to defeat the U.S. aggression and successfully build Socialism."

"Our people will certainly spare no sacrifice and hardship to fight till the complete withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Vietnam and the overthrow of the Nguyen Van Thieu clique to liberate the South and defend and build the Socialist North," the daily added.

Mr. Podgorny's visit to Hanoi comes five days after a Chinese delegation, headed by Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien, left for home after signing an agreement to provide an undisclosed amount of free economic and military aid to North Vietnam in 1972.

Kosygin to N. Africa. MOSCOW, Oct. 3 (Reuters).—Soviet Premier Alexei N. Kosygin leaves here for Algeria and Morocco tomorrow in an effort to extend Soviet contacts in the Arab world.

He will have talks with President Houari Boumediene during a visit of about four days to Algeria. Mr. Kosygin is due to go on to Morocco on Thursday or Friday.

Meanwhile, Tass reported that Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko returned here today after leading the Soviet delegation to the 28th session of the United Nations General Assembly.

China last week lifted restrictions on visits by foreigners to the Great Wall of China, imposed two years ago and today dozens joined Chinese sightseers on the last day of the holidays marking the 28th anniversary of the founding of the Peoples Republic.

Since autumn 1969, official permission has been necessary before visits to the Great Wall were permitted. But in a move relaxing restrictions on the growing foreign community in the capital, the ban was apparently lifted four days ago.

Today the foreigners joined hundreds of Chinese sipping green tea and eating walnuts in the shadow of the Great Wall which stretches for 4,000 miles across northern China.

Sydney Battles Fierce Bushfires In Its Suburbs

SYDNEY, Oct. 3 (Reuters).—Raging bushfires subsided momentarily tonight as a drop in winds and temperatures brought a reprieve to hundreds of weary firefighters battling in Sydney's outer suburbs.

But police warned that a scrub blaze in the plush residential district of Greys Point, south of the city, was reaching danger level. They warned residents to stand by for evacuation.

Greys Point borders Sydney's Royal National Park, a huge tract of forest which has seen some of the worst fires to erupt around the city during its current tinderbox crisis.

The flames cut the main highway and railway south from Sydney. To the north of Sydney, ambulances were called in late today ready for the evacuation of two convalescent hospitals threatened again by flames.

Rioting in Danang Returns Show Big Vote, Wide Margin for Thieu

By Alvin Shuster
SAIGON, Oct. 3 (NYT).—President Nguyen Van Thieu won his new four-year term today in a one-candidate election marked by scattered protests, terrorism, intensified Communist shelling and apparently one of the largest voter turnouts in Vietnamese history.

Early returns from the government's election information center showed that only a small fraction of the voters decided to vote against Mr. Thieu by mutilating or throwing their ballots away before dropping envelopes in the ballot boxes. These conditions were set by Mr. Thieu in the absence of any other presidential candidates.

Official figures from 16 cities and provinces tonight reported that an average of some 95 percent of the voters cast regular ballots regarded by Mr. Thieu as "votes of confidence." One of the largest demonstrations of support—some 99.6 percent—came in the Mekong Delta province of Bac Lieu, where the president's cousin presides as province chief.

[There were several known discrepancies, UPI said. Describing one, it said the official election center in Saigon reported complete returns from South Vietnam's second-largest city, Da Nang, by 9 p.m. and said that Mr. Thieu got 74.4 percent of the vote there.

[But a UPI correspondent in Da Nang said that as of 11 p.m. officials at city hall there had not even finished tabulating the number of persons who voted, and counting of ballots for Mr. Thieu would not begin until tomorrow morning.]

The final returns from the remaining 33 provinces and cities probably will be known tomorrow. The trend of high voting percentages is not likely to be reversed.

Mr. Thieu, who voted in Saigon, has said that he would resign if more than 50 percent of the ballots cast were invalid.

The preliminary returns also showed that more than 80 percent of South Vietnam's seven million eligible voters went to the polls despite enemy shelling of at least a dozen cities and hamlets, including Saigon and five provincial capitals—Danang, Hue, Tay Ninh, Can Tho and Quang Ngai. The attack on Saigon, the first in 11 months, killed three and wounded five.

If the trend continues, the reported turnout would be larger than the 79 percent that went to the polls in the lower house elections in August. In the presidential elections in 1967, when Mr. Thieu defeated 10 other candidates for his first term, 53 percent of the electorate voted.

Among those who refused to vote today, in line with the boycott demanded by various anti-government groups, were Gen. Duong Van Minh and Vice-President Nguyen Cao Ky, the two potential challengers to Mr. Thieu who pulled out of the race in mid-August. They charged Mr. Thieu with election-rigging. Gen. Minh went to a nearby beach resort and Mr. Ky played tennis.

Ky Goes Out Oct. 31. Mr. Ky, who has been attacking the president as a dictator and calling for his downfall, will remain vice-president until Oct. 31. Mr. Thieu and his new vice-president, Tran Van Huong, a 70-year-old former premier, will be inaugurated then in an official ceremony.

Mr. Thieu, who won with 35 percent of the vote four years ago, had wanted to limit his opponents this time so he could don the mantle of a majority president. But now, in the view of many observers here, his victory in an unopposed election has undercut his legitimacy for the next four years no matter what the final figures on the vote.

The South Vietnamese military command reported 52 enemy attacks in the 24 hours before the polls opened this morning, the highest level in about six months. Most of the shelling against cities and hamlets involved less than six rounds of rockets in each instance.

American Units Shelled. The American military command also disclosed stepped-up enemy attacks, reporting eight shelling against American units. The only casualties occurred in Tay Ninh, northeast of Saigon. [One American was killed in Tay Ninh and two wounded, UPI said.]

In Saigon, the small bands of street demonstrators who had been protesting in recent weeks remained quiet. But terrorists set off explosive devices this morning near seven Saigon polling stations, wounding two persons at one.

The single loudest voice of protest came at a rally in the An Quang Pagoda, now a center for all the groups condemning the government and the Americans, whom they feel are responsible for keeping Mr. Thieu in office.

Voters who went to the Nhut Tao School nearby to vote were dropping Mr. Thieu's ballot into trash cans with some regularity. At one station, an official said that about 350 voters had turned up by noon. And a quick check (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



SAIGON VOTERS—President and Mrs. Nguyen Van Thieu after casting their votes yesterday.

11 Saigon Soldiers Are Killed And 12 Wounded by U.S. Jet

SAIGON, Oct. 3 (UPI).—A U.S. fighter-bomber that apparently followed the wrong electronic beam killed 11 South Vietnamese soldiers near Krok, Cambodia, today, allied field officers reported. Twelve South Vietnamese soldiers were wounded.

Newsman were told the plane, apparently an F-4, was flying in support of the allied drive along the Cambodian border.

The plane apparently beamed in on an American-built homing device. Just how it was being used was not clear. An investigation was under way.

"The aircraft struck very close to its assigned target," the U.S. Command in Saigon said in an official statement. "However, shortly before delivery an ARVN element moved into the area."

Cambodia Cancels Parade. PHNOM PENH, Oct. 3 (Reuters).—The Cambodian government yesterday announced the cancellation of a big parade which was to have been held in the capital next weekend to mark the first anniversary of the founding of the republic.

An official announcement said the Cambodian cabinet decided to call off the parade for security reasons and reduce the ceremony to "the simplest form." The government did not say what form the ceremony would now take.

The decision follows a rash of terrorist bombings in Phnom Penh. Four people were killed and nine injured in a plastic explosive attack on a popular Chinese restaurant three days ago and two Americans were killed and 10 wounded when grenades were hurled during a softball game last Sunday.

A plastic bomb exploded today at a government artillery site here, damaging a building, but causing no casualties.

China Lifts Ban On Foreigners At Great Wall

PEKING, Oct. 3 (Reuters).—China last week lifted restrictions on visits by foreigners to the Great Wall of China, imposed two years ago and today dozens joined Chinese sightseers on the last day of the holidays marking the 28th anniversary of the founding of the Peoples Republic.

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Today

After Warning Shell Falls

Viet Cong Nearby, But Many In a Village Go to Poll Booth

By Henry Kamm

AN DUOC, South Vietnam, Oct. 3 (NYT).—After the Viet Cong fired a mortar shell into this hamlet 23 miles northwest of Saigon a half-hour before the polls opened this morning, only a handful of villagers came early to cast their ballots for President Nguyen Van Thieu or into the waste baskets provided in each curtained booth.

Those who voted in the first hour did so in defiance of the Communists, who had put the people of An Duoc on notice that they did not want them to take part in the election.

The great majority of the 1,600 eligible voters felt it wiser to wait to minimize the risk of offending either side. They would

not get themselves into trouble with the Communists by voting while they were around, nor with the government by not voting at all.

The single mortar shell, interpreted by the villagers as a warning shot, fell within 200 yards of the one-story schoolhouse on Highway 1 at 6:30 a.m., while poll workers were rearranging the classroom furniture to accommodate the poll booths.

The blast, although not followed by other rounds, or a ground attack against the hamlet, defended only by the part-time soldiers of the regional and popular forces, dampened any ardor the one-man race for the presidency might have inspired.

For an hour voters who live along the highway, across from or alongside the schoolhouse, stood in their doorways or leaned against nearby walls and glared at the voting station.

The hamlet chief, Nguyen Van Ngut, said he thought the voters would not come until they were sure the Viet Cong had left and the sun had fully risen. To encourage them, he went into the teachers' room, emerged with a faded red-on-yellow flag of the Republic of Vietnam and hoisted it on the schoolhouse flagpole.

Viet Cong Posters
The hamlet chief said the people knew the Viet Cong were close because they had been around for several days putting about hand-written banners and posters urging them not to participate in the election. In past elections, he said, people living off the main road had always waited until they were sure the Communists had cleared out before coming to the schoolhouse to vote.

The mortar shell made even those living on the road hesitate. Some of the bolder ones sat in a coffee shop across from the school biding their time. An army platoon engaged the Viet Cong in a brief exchange of fire about a mile from here and drove them off, capturing a pistol and suffering no casualties. Then the voting began in earnest, and by noon, Mr. Ngut, who had surveyed the wastelands, predicted an 80 percent vote for Mr. Thieu.

The hamlet chief said that two-thirds of the eligible voters had already voted.

Battlefield of War
The incident at An Duoc was the only flareup encountered on a drive between Saigon and Tay Ninh, 60 miles through the Plain of Reeds, a constant battlefield of the war and a Communist stronghold.

Few Americans were on the road, which normally many travel, because they were under orders to stay out of sight. But Tay Ninh itself, a provincial capital and military headquarters, was struck by rocket barrages last night and this morning.

Two civilians were reported killed and four wounded, but by mid-morning most polling stations reported that more than half of the eligible voters had voted. Polling officials said they expected a heavy vote for the president.

But at an election station frequented mainly by soldiers, short curtains that did not hide the baskets placed there for those who would rather discard their Thieu ballots disclosed a sizable negative vote.



LINKED TOGETHER—Three American priests and a Jewish layman chained to U.S. Embassy in Saigon Saturday. They were protesting against Vietnam war and also American involvement in the Vietnamese presidential election. From left: Leonard Hirsch of Cleveland; Rev. Bob Willis of La Jolla, Calif.; Rev. John Dee of Winona, Minn., and Rev. Harry Bury of Minneapolis.

A Big Turnout and Victory Indicated for Thieu in Vote

(Continued from Page 1)
of the old Esso fuel cans being used for trash showed about 100 rejected ballots.

Never before in an election have trash cans taken on so much significance. In one suburban area, at the Vinh Hoi School, officials explained that the voters were confusing the small cans with the ballot box and thus throwing their voting envelopes away.

The solution occurred to the local district chief. He ordered all his cans removed from the blue-curtained booths. The result was that the voters had no inconspicuous way of discarding ballots.

Rioting in Da Nang

DA NANG, Oct. 3 (NYT).—Mr. Thieu's one-man election took place here with the aid of armored cars, tear gas and M-16 rifles used by the police to suppress anti-government demonstrations.

Thirty demonstrators and policemen were wounded. Two protesters were reported killed, but there was no official confirmation or denial.

Even as the demonstrations were under way, senior American officials here were under instructions from the embassy in Saigon to apologize to anti-government Buddhists for an incident last week in which an American adviser to the Vietnamese police helped them to load tear gas grenades while they were attacking a pagoda, where an anti-government rally was being held.

In today's rioting, opponents of Mr. Thieu burned tires, laid siege

to several polling places and threw stones at the police from the Vinh Hoi pagoda.

The turnout of voters in Da Nang and in Hue, the imperial capital of Vietnam, was surprisingly light, considering the amount of pressure that had been brought to bear on the voters to go to the polls.

Official American observers in Da Nang said that only about 40 to 50 percent of those eligible voted, and in Hue, early indications were that an even lower percentage had voted today.

In Da Nang, the official Vietnamese figures showed that by two o'clock 63 percent of the voters had cast their ballots, but American officials disputed this.

Protest in Paris

PARIS, Oct. 3 (UPI).—Viet Cong sympathizers attacked the consulate general of the South Vietnamese government in Paris early this morning, smashing windows and painting anti-Thieu slogans on the walls of the building, a spokesman for the consulate said.

U.S. Blacks Seek Trade in Africa

CHICAGO, Oct. 3 (NYT).—Illinois Gov. Richard B. Ogilvie announced Friday that his office had helped to set up a trading venture between black businessmen in this state and businessmen in Ghana and Nigeria that should have a dollar value of nearly \$50 million over the next two years in business contracts.

Mr. Ogilvie spoke at a breakfast meeting of 1,000 black and white purchasing agents. The meeting was part of the third annual Black Expo, a six-day mini-fair of cultural and business exposition sponsored by Operation Breadbasket and by black businessmen. The exposition ended today.

Gov. Ogilvie said the West African trade venture had been worked out through the efforts of his black personal assistant, Lewis E. Langston, and several black businessmen from Illinois. He said that they were aided by "the President and Secretary of State [William F.] Rogers" in setting up "an unprecedented trade mission to Ghana and Nigeria."

Cardiologist White Home From China Trip

BOSTON, Oct. 3 (AP).—Dr. Paul Dudley White, the heart specialist, returned home Thursday after a 12-day visit to Communist China. He was accompanied by his wife.

The 66-year-old cardiologist told newsmen he had been impressed by Chinese medical advances in recent years. He also said that his visit had nothing to do with the possible illness of Chinese Communist party chairman Mao Tse-tung.

Czech-Born American Expelled by Prague

PRAGUE, Oct. 3 (Reuters).—A Czechoslovak-born American has been expelled from here after being held for over a month while authorities investigated charges of economic offenses by him in 1948.

Josef Patricny, 51, of Elmhurst, N.Y., who was visiting Czechoslovakia in August, was taken to Prague airport on Thursday in the custody of three policemen and put on a flight for Zurich.

Hirohito Sees Paris Just As Tourists Do

But First Is Guest At Elysée Palace

PARIS, Oct. 3 (UPI).—Emperor Hirohito and Empress Nagako of Japan tried out the routine of the ordinary tourist today after arriving here on what an aide called "a sentimental journey" to revisit the Paris that impressed him on his first trip to Europe half a century ago.

The special Japan Airlines DC-8 jet carrying the emperor, 70, and Empress Nagako, 68, and their party of 34 government and court officials, touched down at Orly Airport at 10:49 a.m. (0949 GMT) yesterday, after a 33-minute flight from Brussels.

Emperor Hirohito hunched at the Elysée Palace as the guest of President Georges Pompidou, the highlight of the first day of a scheduled three-day visit to Paris.

Toured Louvre

Today, the imperial couple toured the Louvre Museum, fed the golden carp at Fontainebleau with bread crumbs, and ate snails and filet mignon at a country inn.

They set out from the Hotel Crillon on the Place de la Concorde on a sun-drenched Sunday morning, to visit the nearby Louvre.

"Look," the emperor exclaimed in Japanese to his wife when he saw the statue of Venus de Milo at the end of an arched hall of the museum. In the state gallery on the museum's second floor, they stood silently before the Leonardo da Vinci's Mona Lisa.

From the Louvre, the imperial couple motored to the palace at Fontainebleau, 37 miles southeast of the capital.

At Fontainebleau, the emperor listened carefully as a curator of the palace explained its history, and how another emperor, Napoleon, said farewell there to his troops before going off to exile in 1814.

But it was only when Hirohito was shown the fish pond behind the palace that he showed excitement and enthusiasm, clapping his hands and gesturing excitedly to Empress Nagako.

Fontainebleau officials presented the emperor with trays of bread crumbs to feed the giant golden carp in the pond.

Hirohito and his wife lunched at nearby Barbizon before returning to Paris, where they granted audiences to a number of Paris residents and then went to a dinner at the Hotel de Ville.

London to Show Chi-Chi

LONDON, Oct. 3 (UPI).—The London Zoo said today it has ordered up plenty of fresh bamboo shoots to eat so its celebrated giant panda Chi-Chi does not snooze through a command performance before Emperor Hirohito.

"I gather his majesty has particularly asked to see Chi-Chi," said a zoo official of the visit planned by the emperor and empress Thursday morning, accompanied by Queen Elizabeth's husband, Prince Philip.

The emperor's week-long state visit to Peking will be of special interest since he will be the first head of state to enter the country since world-wide speculation began recently on the possibility of a power struggle in China.

From Peking, the 70-year-old emperor goes to Tehran, for five days, to attend the celebrations marking the 2,500th anniversary of the Persian empire and then to the Somali capital of Mogadishu.

Tour D'Argent Pressed on Ducks By Hirohito

PARIS, Oct. 3 (AP).—Emperor Hirohito of Japan and Empress Nagako dined tonight at the Tour d'Argent, one of France's top restaurants, and besides testing the cuisine, tested the records kept by owner Claude Terrail.

Through the Japanese ambassador, the emperor told Mr. Terrail that he had eaten in the restaurant in 1931, during his other trip to Europe, and had the same dish, pressed duck, then too. Could Mr. Terrail find the number?

A search revealed the number was 53,211, which the emperor then had inscribed on the card which accompanied tonight's pressed duck, whose days were also numbered.

Tonight's duck was No. 423,900, proving the Tour d'Argent's records, like its food, are no canard.

French Court Bars Suit on Landslide

LYONS, France, Oct. 3 (Reuters).—A giant landslide which killed 72 people, including 36 invalid children, at a tuberculosis sanatorium in the Alpine resort of Plateau d'Assy last year was caused entirely by natural phenomena, a magistrate ruled here today. The decision bars suits against officials for criminal negligence.

9 U.S. Sailors Lose Sanctuary In Calif. Church

SAN DIEGO, Oct. 3 (UPI).—While a lookout rang warning bells in the tower, U.S. marshals swarmed into Christ the King Roman Catholic Church yesterday to arrest nine sailors claiming sanctuary after jumping ship before it departed for Vietnam.

The nine were promptly flown to the ship, the Constellation, now underway, where any charges were up to the carrier's skipper, Capt. J.D. Ward.

On the ship, the nine sailors were out of touch with the civilian lawyers who have advised them in their protest of the Constellation's Vietnam deployment. The maximum penalty for missing a ship movement is a year in jail and a dishonorable discharge.

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Lebanese Accused by Phil Of Spying Say He Is Lia

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Britons Wounds Comrade A Gunfire at British Troops Kills Ulster Official in Belfast

FAST, Oct. 3 (UPI)—Gunfire killed a British soldier and wounded a comrade in County Armagh, Ireland, today in an attack on British troops. The British soldier, a 21-year-old, was killed in the attack on the British troops in County Armagh, Ireland, today in an attack on British troops. The British soldier, a 21-year-old, was killed in the attack on the British troops in County Armagh, Ireland, today in an attack on British troops.

South Africa
Derailed
Uganda

karios Warns a Civil War; Aide to Quit

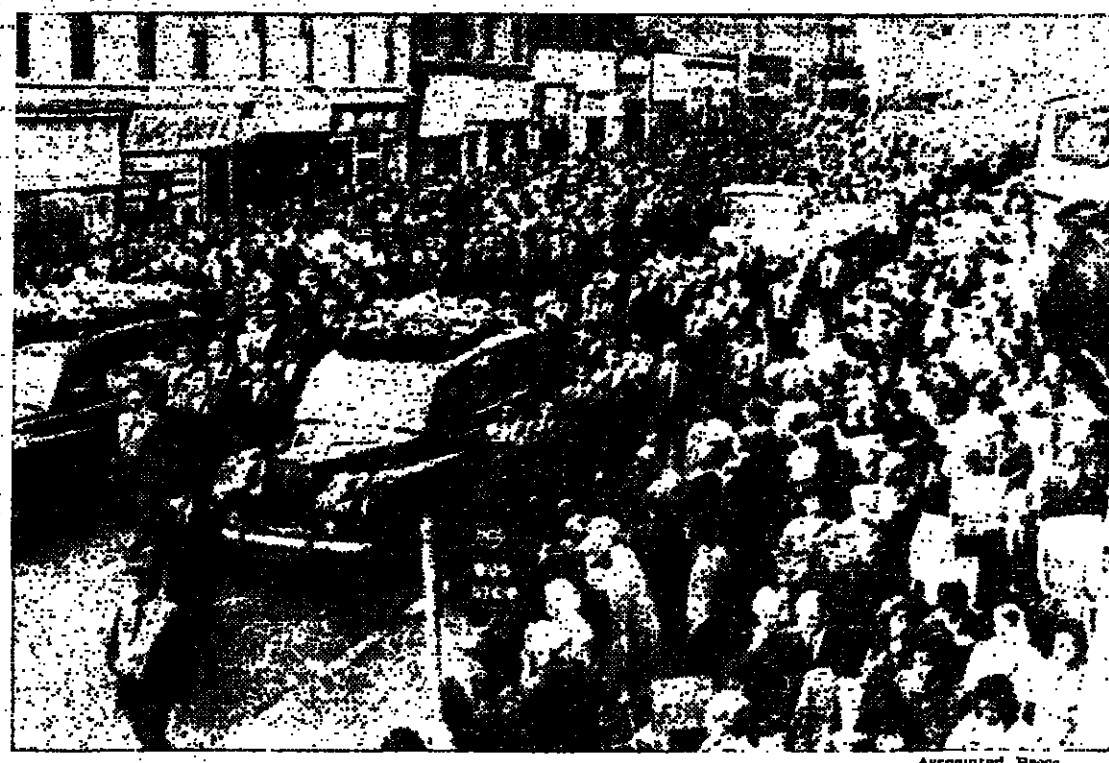
OSIA, Cyprus, Oct. 3 (AP).—Archbishop Makarios warned yesterday that the danger of civil war in Cyprus is increasing. He said that the formation of illegal bands by alleged followers of George Grivas, the leader of the fight for independence, is a serious threat to the island's peace.

6 Celtic 'Nations'
Hear Plans to
Aid in Ulster

GLASGOW, Oct. 3 (AP).—The Celtic League heard plans today to aid deserters from the British Army in Northern Ireland. The league, which brings together delegates from Celtic communities in Scotland, Ireland, Wales, the Isle of Man, Cornwall in southwest England and Brittany in western France, was winding up a three-day annual conference.

er Is Relected

IS, Oct. 3 (UPI)—Alain, the 62-year-old politician, forced Georges Pompidou, run-off for the presidency, to resign today. He polled votes to Georges Cogniot's



MOURNING IN BELFAST—An estimated 20,000 people walked in the funeral cortege Saturday of the two Belfast men who lost their lives in an IRA bomb attack.

Jenkins Defies Colleagues In Labor Party on EEC

By Anthony Lewis

BRIGHTON, England, Oct. 3 (NYT).—Roy Jenkins, the deputy leader of the Labor party, defied rising Labor opposition to the European Economic Community tonight in a fighting speech in favor of British entry.

Time Will Show

Mr. Jenkins was speaking to a packed meeting held by the Labor Committee for Europe. He spoke on the eve of the party conference here at Brighton—a conference that promises to be the bitterest in terms of both principles and personalities for many years.

Jenkins May Step Down

Friends of Mr. Jenkins say that he may step down as deputy leader when Parliament reconvenes and debates the Common Market issue on Oct. 21. He would do so in order to be free to speak without being bound by the party policy—but he would then stand for the position again in an election that will follow almost at once within the parliamentary Labor party.

But in any case, Mr. Jenkins

Britons Oppose EEC in TV Test

LONDON, Oct. 3 (AP).—British Broadcasting Corp. television staged a marathon three-hour debate on Britain's entry into Europe late Friday night.

The program, designed to test voter opinion in advance of Parliament's decision on Oct. 28 whether Britain should join the EEC, covered in detail all major aspects of market membership.

The Gallup Poll, working with the BBC, assembled studio audiences representing a cross-section of the population in London, Glasgow, Manchester, Birmingham, Cardiff and Bristol.

At the end of the debate, which was staged like a trial, with speeches for and against entering EEC, the audiences' card votes fed into a computer, recorded 52 percent against entry, 24 percent in favor and 14 percent undecided.

Member of EEC Commission Assails Federal Europe Idea

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

PARIS, Oct. 3 (NYT).—A West German sociologist holding one of the highest positions in the European Economic Community has ruffled his colleagues by challenging the concept of the "European" establishment in Brussels and criticizing the body he works for.

Prof. Ralf Dahrendorf, a member of the EEC Executive Commission, has declared that the 5,000-man unit is a "bureaucratic Leviathan" that has gotten so bogged down in detail that it is in danger of losing all relevance.

The outspoken commissioner, one of nine appointed by the member states, has also asserted that it is outdated to advocate the idea of a federal Europe in which governments could be prodded into closer harmony and into acceptance of the authority of federal institutions.

A Europe of the "second generation" must now be constructed, he argues, based on the recognition that at least in the near future, national governments are not going to give up any real sovereign power to federal institutions.

That view is close to one expressed several times by French President Georges Pompidou, who, like Prof. Dahrendorf, sees unification in terms of a convergence of national interests.

Prof. Dahrendorf, 43, projected his views in articles appearing early this summer in the West German weekly Die Zeit. He wrote under a pseudonym but was later identified as the author by Brussels newspapers.

He has been commended for bringing fresh insight to the problems. He has been attacked as a heretic and called on to resign. Unrepentant, he stood before the European Parliament in Luxembourg the other day and defended his right to express his private views.

"The aim of the articles," he said, "was not to dispute what has been achieved in Europe but to contribute to the discussion on the strengthening and development of European political unification."

Pope Makes Urgent Appeal For Aid to Pakistan Refugees

By Edward B. Fiske

VATICAN CITY, Oct. 3 (NYT).—Pope Paul VI issued an urgent appeal today for aid to the "800,000 exhausted, sick and starving children" from East Pakistan now living in refugee camps.

Speaking to crowds in St. Peter's Square at his weekly blessing, the pontiff invited the churches of the world to join him in making next Sunday a day of prayer and fasting in behalf of the refugees.

Moves by Church

The Pope's emotional talk was the latest in a series of moves by the Vatican to help alleviate the human suffering resulting from the Pakistani political crisis. It clearly is an issue about which he himself has strong feelings.

Last week, Cor Unum, a new agency designed to coordinate the work of Catholic relief organizations around the world, held a meeting on the Pakistani problem and agreed to launch new joint efforts.

At a news conference afterward, the Rev. Henri Riedmatten, the Swiss Dominican who heads the organization, reported that Catholic agencies have provided \$15 million of aid to refugees both in Indian camps and in their own country.

Following Pope Paul's appeal this morning, the Vatican press office issued a statement praising the relief efforts of Indian authorities thus far but warning that "after the monsoons, the arrival of winter will cause immense requirements in lodging, blankets and clothing."

Synod Debate

Yesterday, during opening debates at the Synod of Bishops here, leaders of the church's Eastern Rites vigorously challenged Western attitudes toward priestly celibacy.

Maximos V Hakim, Patriarch of Antioch of the Melkites, defended the ordination of married as well as celibate men to the priesthood as fully in accord with the earliest traditions of the church.

He said that discussion of celibacy among Western church leaders has left a "very painful impression" elsewhere and that intransigence of Western policy regarding marriage for priests has cost the Eastern Rite "tens of thousands of followers."

Earlier, Maximilian Herminius, Metropolitan of Winnipeg, Canada, for the Ukrainian Rite, said that the question of whether or not to ordain married men in the Eastern churches must be left to the discretion of the heads of those churches and not to Rome.

In the case of those following the Latin, or Western, rite of the church, he urged that the question of ordaining married men be decided by national episcopal conferences.

There are over 15 million Eastern Rite Catholics. They follow Eastern traditions in liturgy and other matters, but are united with the Roman faith.

Five U.S. Blacks In Rome to Urge Negro Archbishop

ROME, Oct. 3 (WFP).—Five leading black U.S. Catholics arrived here today to urge Pope Paul VI to appoint a black successor to Washington, D.C.'s 75-year-old archbishop, Patrick Cardinal O'Boyle.

The group said they were already assured an appointment with Archbishop Giovanni Benelli, a papal assistant.

Cardinal O'Boyle confirmed last summer that he had followed what has now become normal practice among Catholic bishops and submitted his resignation to Pope Paul after reaching his 75th birthday in July. So far, however, the pope has taken no action on the cardinal's letter.

In an interview at Rome's Leonardo da Vinci Airport, Sister Martin de Porres Grey, chairman of the National Conference of Black Sisters, said: "We are going to see the pope so he can hear it straight from us about the problems of black Catholics."

The Rev. Lawrence E. Lucas, president of the National Black Catholic Clergy Caucus, added that the group also wanted to talk to the pope and other Vatican officials about the creation of a separate black Catholic rite in the United States.

Indonesia Parliament

DJAKARTA, Oct. 3 (Reuters).—The Indonesian parliament dissolved itself today to make way for the country's first elected parliament since 1957. The new parliament, comprising 360 members who won seats during the July 3 general elections and 100 appointed members, will be sworn in on Oct. 28.

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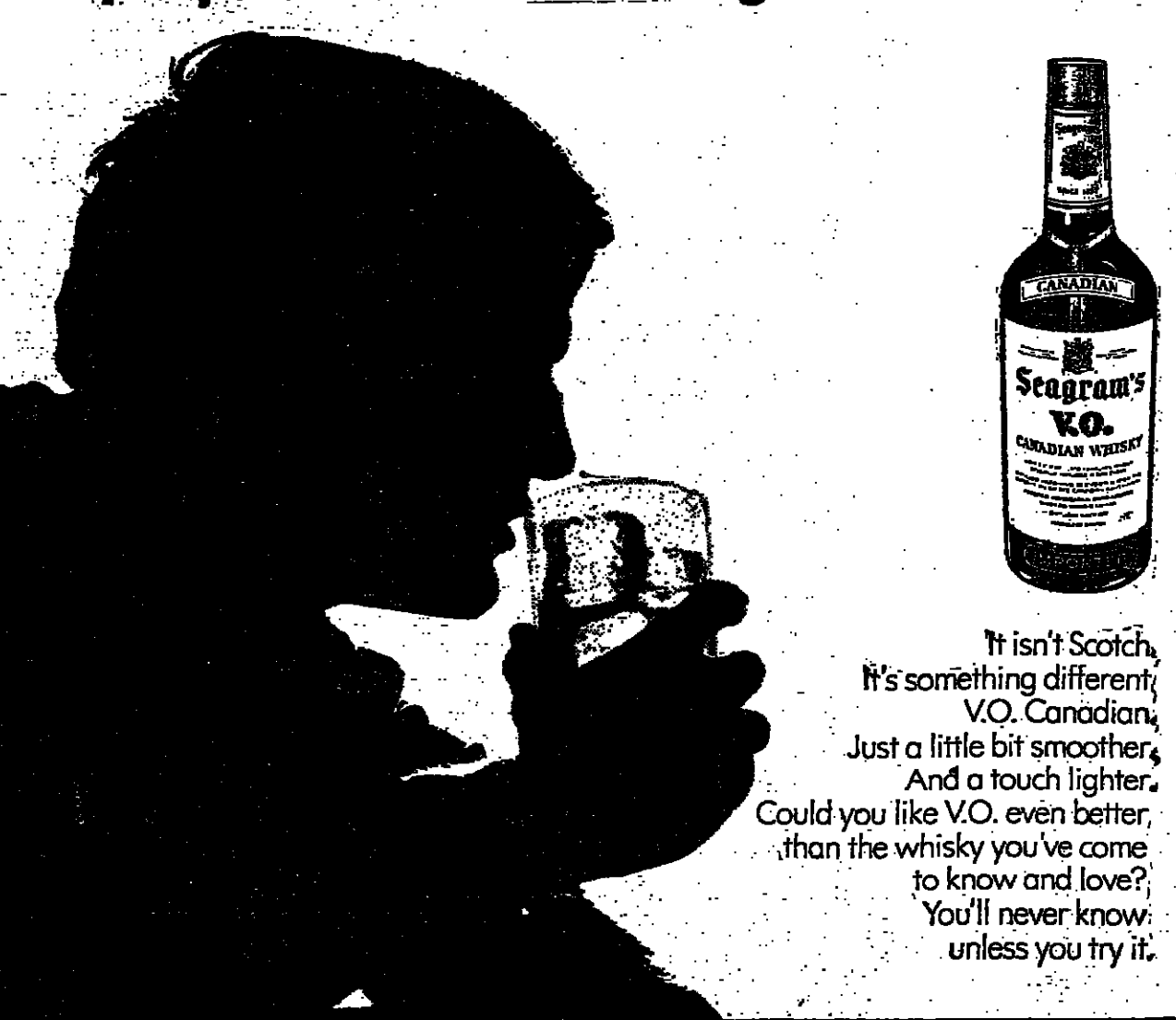
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U.S. Delays Car Safety Device

Air Bags: The Pressure Was On

By Richard Wilkin

NEW YORK (AP)—You can't depend on a mother to hold all the milk her child drinks. You pasteurize it. And you can't depend on people in cars to put on their seat belts.

The Department of Transportation official had these facts in mind: About 30 percent of U.S. motorists actually use their seat belts, which are mandatory on all cars sold in the United States, and the belts save about 8,000 lives a year—but if everyone used them, it is thought that 19,000 more lives would be saved.

If motorists can't be depended upon to use the belts, what can be done? From the auto industry, from the government, from safety experts and others comes the insistent cry: Foster increased use of safety belts by technology, regulation and education—and work toward perfection of some "passive" restraint which operates automatically.

For many, the idea of a passive restraint—the air bag—is the prime example—is far preferable. The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration of the Department of Transportation estimates that use of the air bag, for example, could cut highway deaths in half. (The latest mortality figure for 1969: 37,100.) And last March, the department ordered that all cars, beginning with the 1974 models, must have passive protection devices.

Barrage of Protests

The auto industry met the order with a barrage of complaints that there was no way to predict when reliable systems could be perfected. Petitions for reconsideration were filed with the department. Several auto companies asked a Federal court to review the order.

Last week, the industry appeared to have won its immediate objective. The department



proposed a two-year delay on passive restraints, with one important proviso: car manufacturers would have to substitute, during those two years, an improved safety belt fitted so that the car could not be started unless the belts in occupied front seats were buckled.

The department's move, which cannot become final until interested parties have a chance to file comments, was denounced by consumer advocate Ralph Nader. He said: "Henry Ford 2d has spoken. Richard Nixon has jumped, and 200 million Americans have been deprived of the most important life-saving system developed in recent automotive history."

Ford Motor has led the opposition to early introduction of air bags, arguing that more time is needed to perfect them and that alternative protective measures may be as good or better.

Most auto-safety experts tend to agree with Ford on the need for delay. Ben Kelley, vice-president of the Insurance Institute for Highway Safety, put the case this way: "No such measures should be introduced until there have been adequate field tests. We haven't had nearly enough field tests to determine possible hazardous by-

products and take steps to avoid them. We did with the Salk vaccine. We didn't with thalidomide."

The unconscionable thing, he added, "is that we didn't start the testing cycle when the air-bag technology was first around, about 10 years ago."

Compared with air bags, new seat belts that must be buckled to permit ignition are considered fairly simple devices to perfect. They will not be so simple, however, that the can't-be-bothered auto owner will be able to beat the system by leaving a seat belt always buckled and pushing it away, unused, toward the back of the seat.

Closing the Circuit

The system will require a sequence of actions to close the circuit to permit ignition. A sensor will first have to determine that an occupant has applied his weight to the seat. Then a positive buckling action will have to take place. The circuit will not close if the belt was already buckled before the occupant climbed into his seat. On the other hand, the engine, once started, will not shut off if an occupant subsequently unbuckles his belt.

That would raise dangers of its own. All that will happen is that an annoying warning buzzer or clicker will turn on, as well as a warning light. The warning equipment already has been installed in 1972 cars, by government order, to remind occupants to fasten seat belts. The warning must continue for at least one minute. But the 1972 cars will not have the "interlock" to prevent ignition.

The new improved seat belts will only satisfy federal safety standards, as now on the books, until the 1976 cars come out. Starting with those models, manufacturers will have to install air bags or some other passive restraint.

Automatic Device

The big advantage of the air bags (like other passive devices) is that there would be no danger that a passenger would fall to his death from his protection. The bags operate automatically, when a sensor detects a certain level of impact forces.

However, some problems remain to be ironed out. The explosive rush of air into the bag makes a loud noise that could damage a passenger's eardrums or so startle a driver as to cause an accident. Some are worried, too, about the effects of an abrupt increase in air pressure in a closed car. But the main job is to conduct enough field tests to achieve a near-perfect level of reliability—to assure that the bags will work every time they should and will not deploy when they shouldn't.

Most experts are convinced that the remaining air bag problems are well on their way to solution. The issue is when the bags will be ready and when they are, whether they are deemed the best ultimate safeguards. Intensive research is still going on with such possible alternatives as restraining seats, blankets, bolsters and much-improved seat belts with automatic features.

Soviet Espionage On the Rise, Especially in West, Survey Hints

By Benjamin Welles

WASHINGTON (AP)—Soviet espionage appears to be growing around the world—particularly in the West—while Western and Soviet officials negotiate about reducing tensions.

This is indicated in a survey conducted by New York Times correspondents in 20 capitals, plus extensive interviews here with American security officials. The survey was prompted by recent disclosures of persistent, large and expanding Soviet espionage in Britain.

Since 1960, the State Department says, the United States has expelled 11 Soviet officials attached to the embassy here and 11 others attached to the United Nations in New York on espionage charges.

Officials Heartened

The British expulsion of 20 Soviet diplomats last week has heartened Western security officials, particularly Americans—some of whom have feared in recent years that officers at détente between East and West would lead, also, to lower security standards.

"The British showed guts," one official said. "I sometimes wish we could be as porky about this sort of thing as the British."

The United States reportedly remains the main target of Soviet espionage. Since the mid-1950s, when the KGB, the Soviet state security agency and chief espionage arm, had a few hundred agents in the United States with diplomatic or other official accreditation immunizing them from imprisonment here, the number is believed to have expanded steadily.

Currently the legal Soviet presence in the United States comprises 1,380 men, women and children. About half of the men are considered by the security services to be agents of the KGB or GRU, the military intelligence. Many Soviet wives here are also believed to work for one of the services.

Use 'Deep Cover'

In addition to these U.S. authorities say, there are "illegal" Soviet agents under deep cover. If caught, they are liable to imprisonment. Their precise numbers are unknown, but normally they are considered to exceed the "legal" by far.

The main concentrations of Soviet citizens officially in the United States are said to include 400 to 500 in the Soviet Embassy and its branches here; 800 to 900 in the New York area, including 120 to 150 at the Soviet Mission to the United Nations; 150 to 180 working as international civil servants in the United Nations; 20 at the American trade delegation in Moscow; 20 working jointly for Aeroflot and Intourist plus 10 to 20 correspondents for Tass and other Soviet press agencies.

"There are also hundreds each year who come in and out on temporary duty to attend trade, cultural and scientific conferences," said an American security expert. "Many are known, identified, KGB or GRU officers."

Other points made throughout the survey and interviews were the following:

• The KGB, and to a lesser extent the GRU, are reported to be expanding steadily through West Europe, in the Middle East and, especially, in Latin America.

• Career Soviet intelligence officers have been observed moving with diplomatic immunity between countries, attached at various times and for varying periods to embassies, cultural, trade and scientific missions or to the UN. When caught spying and expelled, they often turn up in another country—or even reappear years later.

• At accredited Soviet diplomats in the country from which they were expelled.

• Vladimir P. Pavlichenko, who since 1966 has been director of external relations in the UN Office of Public Information, is a veteran KGB officer. American security experts say. They report that he travels extensively throughout the United States, Latin America and Western Europe and often returns to Moscow on home leave. One of his key assignments, they say, has been to cultivate American scientists and he has frequently attended the Pugwash meetings sponsored by the Ohio Industrialist, Cyrus Eaton, to promote U.S. Russian scientific exchange.

• Since the KGB and 27 other Communist intelligence services met in Moscow in 1969 to coordinate activities on a basis of full equality, experts report, there has been a marked development in Soviet "disinformation," or strategic deception. For instance, they say, whenever Soviet intelligence activities are uncovered there is a flurry of inspired statements, speeches or leaks to the press charging that Western security services are reviving the cold war or sowing discord between the East and West.

• The KGB, an arm of the

Soviet Communist party's Central Committee, headed by Yuri Andropov, a close ally of the party leader, Leonid Brezhnev, dominates Soviet foreign operations, security men say.

West Germany First

Of all countries affected by Soviet espionage, West Germany ranks first, in the opinion of career experts here. At least 170 Soviet "legals" have been identified. To add them they are believed to have 10,000 "illegals" working under various covers.

The KGB "resident," or chief, in Bonn is said to be Ivan I. Salzev, a tall, slender man in his mid-30s. Despite his reticence, he is well known to Western intelligence services. He is listed officially as first secretary of the embassy.

His deputy, German I. Vladimirov, listed as a political counselor, has specialized for 20 years in German-speaking posts and served the KGB in Vienna from 1958 to 1960, sources say. Another reported KGB agent, Alexander Begomolov, is listed as press attaché in Bonn.

In France, the number of Soviet "legals" has doubled in the last 10 years and is now nearing 1,000.

There are 81 accredited to the Soviet Embassy in Paris, 350 to 500 under various other covers plus a Soviet bloc contingent totaling 600.

Although the Quai d'Orsay has sought in the interest of French-Soviet unity to play down espionage cases, at least 53 have reached the French courts in eight years. They have involved East Germans, Czechoslovaks, Russians, Poles, Romanians and Yugoslavs.

Beirut the Center

In Italy, which has a Communist party of 1.5 million, the largest in West Europe, there are about 50 KGB "legals" in the embassy in Rome plus 200 in other Soviet missions. Since the British round-up, the Italian counterespionage service has been tightening its surveillance.

Mexico has long been a major Soviet operations center. There are 80 Soviet diplomats in Mexico City, of whom 55 are suspected agents. Five Soviet nationals were expelled by Mexico in March.

In the Middle East, Beirut is generally regarded as the chief Soviet operations center. The

Kremlin is estimated to 25,000 military and economic "technicians" in the area.

A senior Syrian official, defected to Jordan in 1966, reported that all these technicians must report regularly to the Israeli intelligence service.

Soviet espionage in Japan, said by New York Times respondents to be largely ineffective. There are reported to be 41 Soviet "legals" in the busy plus 40 in other missions, but political development in Japan are widely reported the press and economic status are also publicly available.

Despite occasional lapse KGB is respected by Western security services.

"The KGB is an under of the Soviet regime—the Central Committee, criticism, furnished with money and manpower a Western expert. "No service stands a chance of as strong as a totalitarian service. Only an informed opinion can even the ba

Barzel Likely to Be 'The Man Who' As the CDU Chooses a Chairman

By John M. Goshko

BOON (AP)—West Germany's major opposition party, the Christian Democratic Union, will choose a new national chairman this week, and it appears likely that it will be Rainer Barzel, the 47-year-old party floor leader in the federal parliament.

If he does win in Saarbrücken today, it also seems fairly certain that he will emerge later this year as the Christian Democratic candidate to oppose Chancellor Willy Brandt in the national elections scheduled for 1973.

In the past, the party chairman has always been the candidate for chancellor. Mr. Barzel has made it clear that his ambition is to win back the chancellorship that Mr. Brandt took from the Christian Democrats in 1969.

While the scenario for the two-day meeting in Saarbrücken and after seems clear-cut, it is not 100 percent certain.

Mr. Barzel's opponent for the chairmanship is Helmut Kohl, 41-year-old premier of the state of Rheinland-Palatinate. He is the candidate of forces in the party who do not want Mr. Barzel to run for chancellor and who think the posts of chairman and candidate for chancellor should be separated.

Should Mr. Kohl emerge as the choice of party delegates, he is committed to separation of the two posts, and the chancellor candidacy would be up for grabs.

Strong Victory Needed

In fact, if Mr. Barzel wants to secure his hold on the nomination for chancellor, he must do more than simply beat Mr. Kohl; he must win the chairmanship by a decisive margin. Otherwise, he would be open to charges that he is not the strongest figure in the party and that he would probably lose in the contest against Mr. Brandt.

While Mr. Barzel and Mr. Kohl will occupy the center stage in Saarbrücken, a lot of attention will be focused on those capable of filling any void that might develop.

Among the dark horses, there are two who stand out. One is Gerhard Schröder, a member of parliament and Christian Democratic governments and the man whom the polls show to be the most popular Christian Democrat among rank-and-file voters.

The other is former Chancellor Kurt Georg Kiesinger, who is stepping down as party chairman but who would dearly love another try at the office he lost to Mr. Brandt two years ago.

In the background is Franz Josef Strauss, leader of the Christian Democrats' Bavarian sister party, the Christian Social Union. Since the two parties run together behind a single candidate for chancellor in national elections, Mr. Strauss has a powerful voice in who is ultimately chosen.

Many people, including the leaders of Mr. Brandt's Social Democratic party, think that Mr. Strauss would be the most formidable of any Christian Democratic challenger in a fight for the chairmanship. Should Mr. Barzel come out of Saarbrücken as the victor, there is a strong possibility that Mr. Strauss will try to impose himself as candidate for chancellor.

Doubts About Barzel

Many Christian Democratic leaders have doubts about Mr. Barzel. Everyone concedes that he is a skilled political tactician, a formidable parliamentary debater and a man in tune with the ideological sentiment of the majority of the party.

His main liability is an image



Rainer Barzel

problem. Among the voters, he is regarded as too slick and opportunistic. Because of this image, many party leaders are convinced that Mr. Barzel would come off a poor second in a contest against the dynamic Mr. Brandt.

What has worked to Mr. Barzel's advantage though is that all the other persons mentioned as an alternative to him in the party have their own share of liabilities.

Mr. Kohl, who many hoped would project an image of vigor and thus appeal to younger voters, has struck people instead as

Strauss Has Str

Mr. Strauss is the acknowledged darling of Germany wing voters, the most ec all Christian Democrats commanding figure am Roman Catholics who the southern half of the

However, his conservatism the violent nature of his on Mr. Brandt's pursuit of dilution with the Co bloc would properly be unacceptable to the part erate wing.

In addition, Mr. Strauss' predictability and his resort to demagoguery frighten Germany's par Western Europe—a nega tor to some West Germa

Judgment at Nuremberg 25 Years Later

By Hubert J. Erb

NUREMBERG (AP)—Twenty-five years ago, an extraordinary international military tribunal pronounced judgment in this ancient West German city on the accused of Hitler's Third Reich.

The tribunal was and has remained controversial. Hitler's Nazis picked Nuremberg in 1934 to hold their annual party rallies because in earlier centuries, the city was the site of an annual parliament convened by German emperors.

The victorious Allies selected the city as "symbol of the Third Reich" for their tribunal. Nuremberg, its people and most Germans rest uneasy with the burdens made plain in the trials amid the ruins of what legend has described as "a little treasure chest of Germany."

A Nuremberg newspaper recently headlined a story on the war crimes trials: "Fast, Forgotten, in Vain." Its author concluded that while the tribunal "spoke with justice," it did not set the norm for a new justice.

One-Time Affair

"Practically speaking," a spokesman at the city's Justice Palace, where the war trials were held, declared, "it was a one-time affair... a proceeding initiated by victor over vanquished... (which) no great power would allow itself to be subjected to of its own free will."

For his part, Karl Doenitz, one of the 21 major Nazis tried at Nuremberg, grand admiral of the Reich's navy and organizer of the U-boat war, who succeeded a dead Hitler for 23 days, drew a fine line between war crimes and crimes against humanity.

Military men, he said, who are sworn to obey, should not be taken to task after a lost war unless they were privileged participants of decisions taken by political leadership that results in war. "I believe," Doenitz said, "there is no democracy in the world, and there never will be one, that will give a leading soldier an equal place with politicians of the nation."

"Punishment of a soldier for participation in a war of aggression, therefore, I hold to be unjust; a method unsuited for preventing future wars of aggression. For regrettably it has been shown that the attempt in Nuremberg not only was the beginning of a new legal function but its end at the same time."

"Not even the United Nations has been successful until now in achieving international recognition of the legal maxim 'of Nuremberg,'" he said.

Doenitz at 80

Doenitz received the lightest term of those sentenced at Nuremberg. Just turned 80, but still remarkably fit, Doenitz was interviewed in his three-room flat

Doenitz Argues Over Difference Between War and Political Crimes

in a Hamburg suburb, where he lives alone.

He was released from Berlin's Spandau prison in 1966 after serving 10 years for war crimes and crimes against peace.

"I was the only German soldier," Doenitz declared, "who was judged guilty at Nuremberg for 'crimes against peace,' not because I planned a war of aggression, prepared one or let it loose, but only because I participated in one as a soldier... (while) it has not yet been made clear what a war of aggression is."

Doenitz added, however: "I am of the opinion that the (Nuremberg) trial helped defuse political passions and through its concentration on specific persons it freed the mass of the German people from blame."

He stated that while he was the Reich's president after Hitler shot himself on April 30, 1945, he wrote the Supreme Allied Commander, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, suggesting that the German Reich's court immediately investigate crimes committed by Germans, but that Gen. Eisenhower never replied. Doenitz claimed he did not know until May 7 of the slaughter committed by the Reich in the death camps and elsewhere.

Endorses Pursuit

After the Allies rejected giving the German court authority to investigate, Doenitz said: "It was better to take up the matter in Nuremberg rather than act as though nothing had happened."

"I endorse the pursuit of crimes against humanity... for the Nuremberg process brought the recognition that within the misuse of state power and under the veil of secrecy, crimes of the greatest scope indeed were committed and that in this epoch the internal state of order apparently was not sufficient protection against such secret government crimes."

Of the 21 Nazis tried by the international tribunal, 12 were condemned to death on Oct. 1, 1946. Herman Goerring, the WWII fighter-pilot ace, who became the obese reichsmarshal and Luftwaffe commander, killed himself with poison just before sentencing.

Martin Bormann, Hitler's deputy Fuehrer, was sentenced to death in absentia. He disappeared in the battle for Berlin.

The 10 others were hanged Oct. 16, 1946, in a prison yard adjacent to the building where they were tried. Three defendants were set free and seven others, Doenitz among them, were sent to Spandau in Berlin.

Of these, only Rudolf Hess, Hitler's deputy, is still a prisoner, serving a life term. He is 77.

Doenitz, Hess, Baldur von Schirach and Albert Speer are the only four major Nuremberg defendants still alive. Schirach, 64, and Speer, 66, served 20-year terms.

Schirach, the former Nazi youth leader, lives in southern Germany. Speer, who lives with his wife in Heidelberg, has become a best-selling author with memoirs he wrote secretly in prison. He declined a further interview, saying there were many who criticized all the publicity he has received.

What happened in the name of Germany during the Hitler period lingers with all Germans and perhaps for this reason a young woman in Nuremberg, asked about the war trials, replied: "We do not ring any bells proclaiming that the trial was held here."

The American Army made over the justice building's hall for the trial of the Nazis and through 1947 held 12 subsequent trials for lesser Nazi personages.

The building remained largely in American hands until 1969. Germans there expressed some surprise that in the interim, the Americans used it for Post Exchange offices.

During the war, the building was used as a hospital.

Still a Court

The Germans later returned the war crimes room to its original form as a superior court for criminal and civil cases.

The trial of Czechoslovaks who had hijacked a plane to reach the West was conducted there recently.

During this 50th commemorative year of the birth of Albrecht Dürer, Nuremberg's most famous artist, many tourists have visited the Justice Palace seeking out the War Crimes Tribunal site.

Tourists also visit the amphitheater where the Nazis staged their rallies. The space where the massed Germans stood to

hear the Fuehrer now includes an American football field built by the Army. Also, once a year the main stands are filled for a car race.

The city tries to maintain what it controls of the once-ornate site, but each year "a little more crumbles."

On blocks that surround the former Nazi parade area are the emblems of the wartime U.S. 3d Army command led by Gen. George Patton. Their paint is fading faster than the littered stones put up to last the one thousand years of the Third Reich.

The sound of falling rain was all that could be heard in the silence where the militant cry: "Sieg heil, sieg heil, sieg heil," once echoed around a troubled world.



Karl Doenitz, photographed on Sept. 16 of this year on his 80th birthday.

Moscow Rates the News

NEW YORK (AP)—When it comes to reporting on American underground nuclear tests, the Soviet press usually keeps its readers informed by the use of selected foreign press comment critical of continuing with such testing. Soviet readers, for example, are well aware of the controversy surrounding the current project for a nuclear test at Amchitka Island, Alaska.

Last Monday the Uppsala University Seismological Institute in Sweden reported the explosion of a nuclear device at the Soviet test site on Novaya Zemlya in the Arctic—one of the two biggest underground tests ever recorded, the institute said. The blast, equal to several million tons of TNT, measured 6.7 on the Richter scale, the equivalent of a major earthquake. As usual, not a word about the test appeared in the Soviet press.

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The Vietnam 'Election'

If Sen. Henry Jackson and others had prevailed, there would have been no voting in Vietnam; instead, the United States would have somehow used its fast-eroding military and economic influence to force a postponement for as long as three months and to impose our own electoral rules upon the South Vietnamese. That is one way to approach "self-determination" for South Vietnam. If the Nixon administration had prevailed, on the other hand, there would have been a mock contest with no more than two contenders; the record of our maneuvering makes it pretty clear that, like President Thieu, we would have tolerated Gen. (Big) Minh or Vice-President Ky on the ballot, but not both, and certainly not a free-for-all, for in that case there would have been a real chance that President Thieu would lose. The aim, plainly, was a victory for Thieu, with all the appearances of a contest, and of course it would have been loudly trumpeted as "self-determination" in its finest flowering. But it didn't work out that way, so we are stuck with a nonelection with only one candidate which will be passed off as a "referendum" in support of Thieu.

It is not a pretty story, ending as it must with President Thieu & Co. in the saddle by virtue of their control over the military forces of South Vietnam, and it is tempting to condemn the whole business out of hand—the repression, the brutality, the mockery of democracy. But in concentrating upon that part of it that is outrageous, it is easy to lose sight of the opportunity now available to this country, with the "election" behind us, to proceed apace with the process of total disengagement from the Vietnam war.

It would have been nice if there could have been a wide-open contest and some sort of neutralist victory, ushering in a government capable of negotiating a realistic settlement with Hanoi, but if that was ever in the cards the opportunity for it was lost a long time ago. It would have been prettier, at least, if we could have had observers and congressional commissions wandering around trying to keep the game honest, while the U.S. government intervened to produce something that at least looked a little more like an election; but nobody

wanted to be our patsy, and for good reason: A pseudo-election would have been even more of a sham than the unabashed, one-man nonelection we have witnessed. At least we can see that for what it is—which is to say a typical, indigenous, South Vietnamese solution, entirely compatible with the realities of political power in the country and with the traditions that governed such matters until we decided to introduce the American way of doing things. At least we will now have a government which can blame nobody but itself for the consequences, whatever they may be, of its own power play.

In short, the stage is admirably set for the U.S. government to finish the sentence that begins with the proposition that all we ever intended to do was to give the South Vietnamese a "reasonable chance" to work out their own destiny. We can finish it by saying that we have done just that; we have bought for the powers-that-be in Saigon the time they needed to consolidate their position and to ready themselves for our departure from the scene. That is the opportunity that will be opened wide by yesterday's nonelection, and both the managers of the war effort and its critics would be well advised to grab at it rather than to argue aimlessly over the degree of democracy that has, or has not, been introduced into the political processes in South Vietnam.

President Thieu will now get a uniquely South Vietnamese mandate, born of uniquely South Vietnamese processes, and there will be nothing to deter us from moving on to the hard question of how to work out terms for our withdrawal that would offer some realistic hope of negotiating the release of our prisoners. For the POWs are all that should now be allowed to stand in the way of total disengagement of American military forces of all kinds from the conflict in Vietnam. We have done enough, some would say a good deal more than enough, for the men in power in the South and there is not a great deal more that American power can do for the people. For them we can only weep for what has gone before and for what might have been.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

The New Bretton Woods

Long after the intricate maneuvers around the green table of financial diplomacy are forgotten, last week's conference of the International Monetary Fund in Washington may be remembered for the rebirth of a radical idea launched—but rejected—at Bretton Woods a quarter-century ago.

Only a year ago in Copenhagen there was widespread indifference or hostility to even the mildest monetary reforms. But the dollar crisis that broke out last spring and the shocks produced by President Nixon's actions in suspending convertibility of the dollar into gold and imposing a 10 percent border tax on imports have compelled all nations to recognize that they must choose between creation of a new monetary system and serious disruption of world trade and development.

That urgency stems directly from Washington's determination to wipe out, by whatever means, the chronic deficit in the United States balance of payments. The implication of this decision was accurately forecast a dozen years ago by Prof. Robert Triffin of Yale: Once the world could no longer depend on United States dollar deficits to provide the liquidity essential for expansion, it would have to create a new form of international money.

Indeed, that fundamental need had first been urged by Britain's John Maynard Keynes at Bretton Woods in 1944—and opposed by Harry Dexter White, leader of the dominant United States delegation. Lord Keynes's name for the required international money was "bancor"; but when it finally came into being—just last year—it was called Special Drawing Rights.

It is these SDRs, in somewhat modified form, that Britain, Japan, West Germany, France and other major countries would now use to replace both dollars and gold as focus of the monetary system. In his address to the IMF, Secretary of the Treasury Connally lent carefully phrased American support to this emerging consensus. He said a return to specified parities of currencies would require "ample alternative sources of official liquidity, internationally managed

and controlled...." He made it even plainer that in the flexibility to be provided under the new system the dollar could go up or down like any other currency.

These are, in most general form, the key requirements for a radically improved international monetary system. It will take many hard policy decisions in all countries and difficult negotiations among them to bring those principles to fruition. But if that effort is to succeed, the time to begin is now. The specific steps taken and the degree of international cooperation demonstrated by the United States and its partners in the months ahead will determine whether the long-term hopes for a better monetary order are to be realized.

One specific issue that needs resolution, if there is to be a realignment of currencies, involves the gold price of the dollar. So long as other nations are willing to take concrete steps to make SDRs the center of the monetary system, a moderate dollar devaluation will not prop up gold, will not hurt the United States and will help other countries both to realign their currencies and to deal with domestic political problems they would incur from seeming to bow before abrasive American force.

The United States should also show willingness to negotiate fairly on trade, not demand that all the dropping of barriers be done by others. Unquestionably, barriers need removal, but the United States has been as guilty as others in raising them.

If the administration is willing to contribute to a realignment of exchange rates and a lowering of trade barriers starting with elimination of the import surcharge, substantial progress can be made toward correcting the American balance-of-payments deficit and constructing a sounder world monetary system. But if the administration chooses instead to appease protectionist and isolationist interests at home, it could waste an opportunity for effective leadership and wind up in a global trade war.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

The U.S. Dock Strike

No seaborne cargoes, apart from oil, can now get in or out of the United States except through the Great Lakes. For the first time in history American dockers both on the East and West Coasts are on strike simultaneously.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

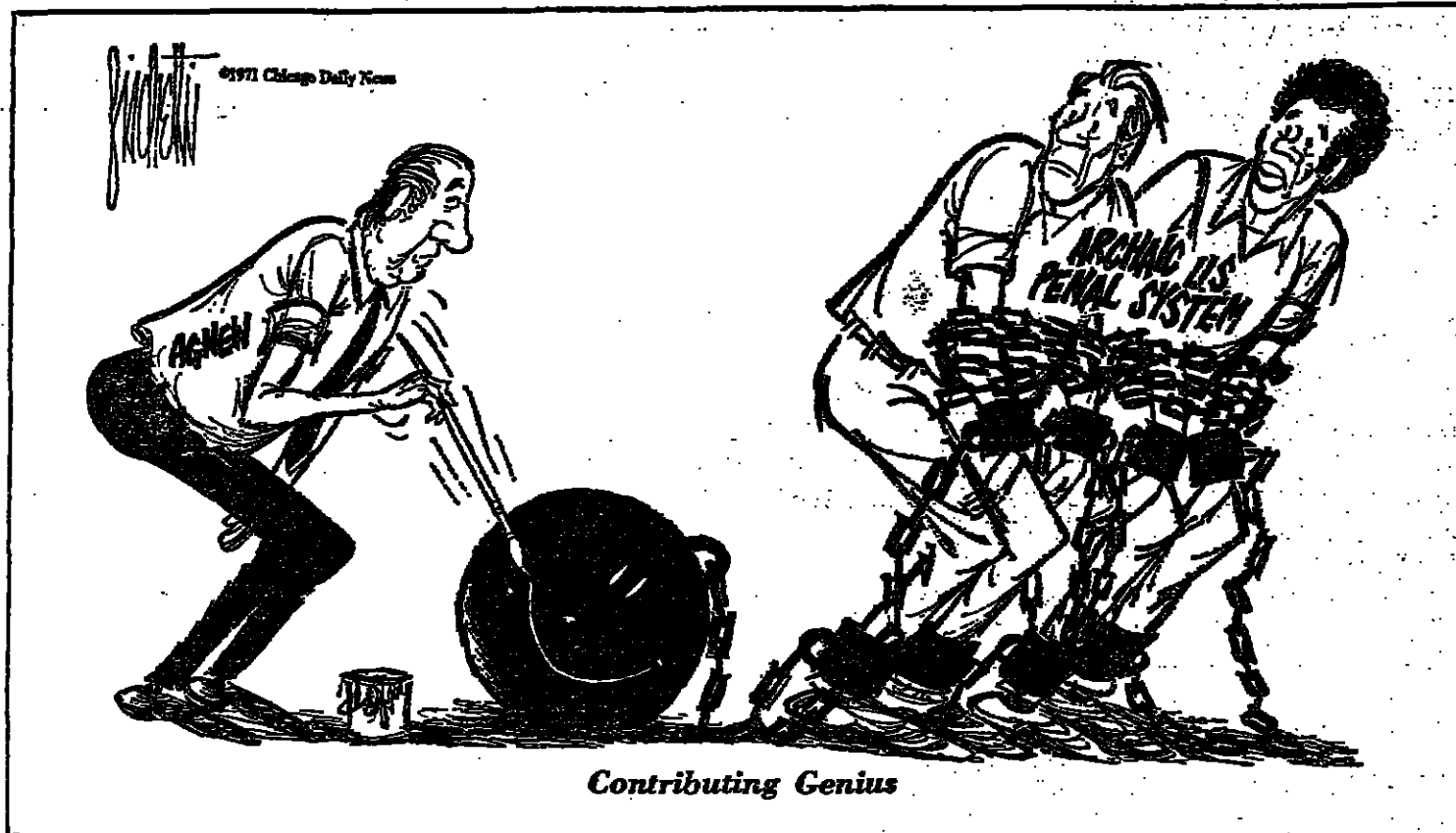
October 4, 1896

PARIS—It seems pretty well settled now that Russia and England, and certainly France, and then consequently all the other powers, are quite agreed to act in common accord as regards Turkey. The Daily News suggests that Cyprus be given to the Armenians, for them to live in as an independent nation. We say, why would it not be just as practical to give them Crete and let them all stew in their own juice.

Fifty Years Ago

October 4, 1921

NEW YORK—That the world faces a cotton famine thanks to the activities of the boll- weevil is the belief of the Wall Street Journal. "Nothing but the intervention of providence," says the paper, "can prevent the weevil from dominating every acre of cotton planted next season, with the exception of a small area in Arizona and California." America produces most of the world's cotton crop and something definitely must be done to avert disaster.



Physician, Heal Thyself—II

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON.—Robert Deindorfer, a New York writer, was here with his family last summer in Lower Slaughter, a Cotswold village. His 4-year-old son, Scott, became seriously ill and spent three nights in a hospital, having numerous tests and intravenous feeding. Scott was in a private room and Mr. and Mrs. Deindorfer were given a room near him. The hospital bill at the end was \$7.80—for the parents' meals.

That is not a unique experience for Americans in Britain. A fair number have discovered, to their amazement, that in emergencies they can receive free hospital care under the National Health Service.

The experience of Britons taken ill while visiting the United States is not exactly the same. A year ago Reginald Forrester, a businessman, was rushed to a hospital in New York in desperate condition. The hospital would not admit him until it obtained a financial guarantee. He died 16 days later and Mrs. Forrester was given a bill for \$12,000.

'Don't Get Sick...'

Many horror stories of that kind have been told here—of humiliating terms for admission to American hospitals, of bills beyond British imagination. The general advice is that given in the title of a BBC television program: "Don't Get Sick in America."

The president of the American Medical Association, Dr. Wesley Hall, recently renewed the AMA's warning against adoption by the United States of anything like the British Health Service. Americans, he said, must have the freedom to choose their own doctor. But that argument gets the realities in the two countries backward.

Many Americans have no family doctor. The poor rely mainly on charity treatment in clinics or hospital outpatient facilities. And there is a geographical factor as well: 5,000 small towns are said to be without any doctor. It is estimated that 40 percent of Americans have no regular access to medical care. Dr. Hall's freedom is a middle-class myth.

In Britain, by contrast, nearly everyone does have a family doctor. Sen. Edward Kennedy remarked on it when he was here last month to look into the Health Service. He asked factory workers and all sorts of people questions about their medical care; among other things, he asked each person the name of his doctor. To his astonishment, everyone came up with a name.

The reason is that everyone in

Britain is entitled to be on the panel of a general practitioner in his area. Once he is on that list, he may go to the doctor's office or receive a house call—yes, a house call—without fee and without the slightest red tape, not even a signature. Relations between patient and doctor can, in fact, be quite personal and old-fashioned in this country.

Paid Flat Salary

Money is the more likely reason for AMA opposition to anything like the National Health Service. A British GP is not paid fees per visit. He gets a flat government salary plus additional amounts for special reasons, such as a large list of patients. He has a professional standard of living, but unlike his American counterpart, he has no chance of becoming a millionaire. The Health Service has faults, as British medical people are the first to say. It is underfunded in many ways; its facilities are often outmoded; remote and poor areas inevitably tend to be short of doctors.

But there are qualities in the British system that ought to commend themselves to Americans. One is universality. Everyone knows that he is entitled to medical and hospital care, without favor or explanation. Since that is the rule, forms and other red tape are seldom necessary.

Of course, the middle-class or the well-to-do still have advantages: they subscribe to private health insurance to assure earlier hospital admission in nonurgent cases or to get private rooms. But almost any GP's office will demonstrate that access to medicine is now as close to a classless affair in Britain as in any Western society.

Another vital quality is the subordination of money as a value in the medical profession. Many American doctors are motivated by traditional idealism, but the system of private practice seems to have turned too many others into grasping businessmen. The American public senses that, and so do many young doctors repelled by the image of their profession. It is a sick society that

has doctors as its highest paid workers.

The National Health Service has had practical results that are readily measurable. There have been dramatic improvements in British health standards in the generation since the service began.

But the psychological benefits may be as great as the medical. In matters of life and death, any civilized society should strive for equal treatment. That is an advantage to the privileged as well as to the deprived. It is really a moral advantage.

The Roman Catholic primate of England, Cardinal Heenan, was speaking last year about contemporary morals. He worried about challenges to decency, but then he said:

"We have made great moral progress. Anyone who sneers at our welfare state needs to live in such a highly sophisticated country as the United States, where a family can be reduced to misery by the cost of medical treatment."

The Urban Guerrilla Danger

By Alfred Friendly

LONDON.—The urban guerrilla is not merely a threat to the national society in which his violence takes place, but to international order itself and even to the strategic balance.

The argument is that of Robert Moss, an expert on urban violence in Latin America now on the staff of the Economist magazine here. His thesis, in which the experience in the United States is offered as principal evidence, appears in a fascinating document, "Urban Guerrilla Warfare," published here last week by the International Institute for Strategic Studies.

The immediate effect of civil dissent in the United States, with its common denominator of opposition to the Vietnam war, "has been to impose constraints on foreign policy," Mr. Moss asserts.

Volunteer Army

Dissent in the military services has made it increasingly probable that the Army will have to go on a volunteer basis, clearly limiting American capacity to intervene in outside conflicts. And the likelihood that continuing dissent will take violent forms adds to the possibility that Americans "will enter into a new isolationist phase in their attitude to the world."

Mr. Moss does not believe that race relations in the United States are likely to boil over into full-scale ghetto revolts. But if they did, they would disrupt the most powerful economy in the world "and impose a severe constraint on America's capacity to act as a great power."

It is because of that kind of potentiality, Mr. Moss contends, that terrorism can have its most dangerous effects in Western industrial societies: A terrorist-inspired revolution in Uruguay or some underdeveloped country is not likely to change the strategic balance of power in the world, but one in America or in a major NATO nation might well do so.

In general, Mr. Moss thinks, the terrorists rarely make revolutions. Rather, they serve as catalysts to "radicalize" a society and bring about a degree of confusion that undermines popular faith in peaceful solutions. And the result of that can take forms "that neither the guerrillas nor the government anticipated."

Causing Backlash

The guerrillas "are dangerous less for what they do than what they inspire: the erosion of the consensus, a hardening of the political battle lines, and a back-

lash that strikes back too hard and too indiscriminately."

In the United States, Mr. Moss believes, the bombings of the Weathermen and their ilk are simply the work of a lunatic fringe and not terrorism used rationally as a political weapon. Neither there nor anywhere else are urban guerrillas likely to provoke a real overthrow of the government unless they first have subverted the police and military forces.

More often than not, their action has the opposite effect, intensifying the police-military backlash, with the result that effective repression is more likely than a popular uprising.

"Modern techniques of police control rule out the possibility of a successful urban uprising unless a political crisis cripples the government or the loyalty of the security forces is in doubt."

The weakness of the violent groups, it would appear, is in the very fact that they are composed of "marginal social elements: ethnic and cultural minorities and middle-class radicals." Workers and mass popular elements have not joined them except on occasion to propose bread-and-butter demands that the society was able to fulfill.

No Compromise

So far, the history of the student radicals has been one of incapacity to cement a broad front, even with traditional left-wing political parties. The terrorist's problem is that he is someone who refuses to compromise or even explore the possibilities of peaceful change—and as long as the majority of the politically important elements in a community still cherish the hope of peaceful change, the terrorist is odd-man-out.

Modern governments can contain urban terrorism, Mr. Moss thinks, so long as they have the loyalty of the security forces. "The question is at what cost." Experience also leads to the conclusion that police states are the most efficient of all in suppressing terrorist groups. No one is anticipating a wave of urban guerrilla activity in the Soviet Union or in South Africa.

The idea may comfort Spinoza Agnoli and his hardbats, but not others.

Soviet Ey On Vacuu In the Gu

By Joseph Als

KUWAIT.—If a mad official left several dollars in currency with, tention at all in the mid public street, you would someone to grab for it. I soon be the situation. Persian Gulf, where the are departing to leave t total vacuum of power. Hence, it is rather in that you can already s of the Soviets getting, grab for this richest s earth, soon to be whol tention with all its fa strategic importance. T temous signs as yet, but well worth thinking ab In order to see the s have to begin by asking what has been the obje really enormous Soviet ments in Egypt and o client states in the la The aim, surely, has no secure justice for th against the Israelis. No be fool enough to suppos masters of the Kremlin snap of their fingers' Arabs.

Yet the Soviet in have been truly stagger tanks for Egypt alone i six-day war, for inia then another 2,000 ta the first thousand war 1967. So what has been. The answer is blea The only rational aim to use the bitter Arab- I fict to make the Sov the unique big power Middle East. Initially, practical way to attain was to support the Am Israel and to cast the sixth-day war, and especially ed States in the role ers of the hated Israel. Despite the cruel s the six-day war, the supporting the Arabs a Israelis was vigorous, by the Soviets without cost until about a year a series of events the have caused the Krem ners to take a new lo First of all, despite of brand-new Soviet Egypt's Canal. Egypt roundly defeated when his "war of attrition," tember, 1970, the Syria forces also attacked Jordan border with re were ghastly enough any Soviet staff off twice about Arab, chie that September crisis: Nixon and the late managed to look tough as well.

Agents Elimi

Since then in both the Sudan, all the m ant Soviet agents I rudely rounded up an shot by Presidents Ar and Gaafar Numeri. too, Britain's Conserv ernment has confirmed government's earlier about leaving the Fe a defense vacuum at this year.

What then could be ural than for the start phasing out the militarily backing t especially the troublous ians—against the dar raelis? What could be ural, in fact, than t main Soviet thrust k of prizes in the Midd defenseless Persian Gt. As yet, the evidenc is what is going on i tive. Yet it is very evidence. To begin w ings have quite cer uring President Sada ne the fighting alon Canal.

This weakening of port in turn leaves Pr dard two main choic disregard the Soviets the fighting, risking s almost certain defeat raelis. If he chooses ally Arab in the e will blame the de Egyptian "brothers" raelis' American arm sulting bitterness will Soviets greatly and pe sively.

Or he can make main choice, which i what is called an "in ment" on terms the I accept. If he takes th Subot Canal will be months after. Presid "interim agreement" signed. The short ro cleared at last, fr through the Mediterr canal and the Red Soviet naval power in Ocean will be automa sified by a factor of The whole pattern s sense from the East point. It leaves a fin concerning the prosp let gumbot diplomacy Persian Gulf, which is accessible from the 22 as well as so convet fenseless.

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BUSINESS

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, MONDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1971

FINANCE

Page 9

Eurobonds

Market Shows Sharp Resurgence
Yields, Eurodollar Rates Fall

By Carl Gewirtz

The Americans are suffering from uncertainty about where money rates will settle and whether there will be any change in the rules regulating their overseas investments. Given the size of the U.S. balance-of-payments deficit, it hardly seems likely that the controls, which force firms to seek money abroad, will be relaxed to allow them to transfer funds from home more freely. But corporate treasurers apparently prefer the more expensive medium-term bank loans to meet their needs than to chance committing their firms to a high-coupon long-term debt that turned out to have been unnecessary.

And for both U.S. and European borrowers, financing has been thrown into question by the prospect of an economic downturn as well as the impact that the "temporary" U.S. import surcharge will have on their operations. Meanwhile, short-term rates are declining thanks to an abundance of funds resulting from the big debt repayments from the U.S. Treasury and state-owned Italian firms. In addition, now that the balance sheets for the third quarter are closed, corporate demand has eased sharply.

The convergence of all these factors makes the annual return on Eurobonds look pretty attractive. With very few exceptions, they are yielding 9 percent or all selling off effectively reducing their yield.

Dealers also note growing demand for some of the older, low-coupon bonds, which are selling at steep discounts.

For example, it is possible to buy a bond with a face value of \$1,000 for \$820, in part because it only pays 5 3/4 percent interest. But at that price, the yield to the investor is 6 1/2 percent a year for the life of the bond.

Economic Indicators

WEEKLY COMPARISONS

	Latest Week	Prior Week	1970
	Sept. 28	Sept. 19	Sept. 27
Commodity Index.....	100.8	100.7	100.8
*Currency in circ.....	\$58,885,000	\$58,882,000	\$58,882,000
*Total loans.....	\$58,885,000	\$58,882,000	\$58,882,000
Steel prod. (tons).....	1,805,000	1,807,000	2,466,000
Auto production.....	84,510	84,510	84,510
Daily oil prod. (bbls).....	9,472,000	9,468,000	9,882,000
Freight car loadings.....	813,738	813,128	852,849
*Elec. Pow. kw-hr.....	26,926,000	22,307,000	31,075,000
Business failures.....	269	176	212

Statistics for commercial-agricultural loans, carloadings, steel, oil, electric power and business failures are for the preceding week and latest available.

MONTHLY COMPARISONS

	August	Prior Month	1970
Employed.....	80,618,000	80,601,000	79,594,000
Unemployed.....	5,061,000	5,330,000	4,220,000
Industrial production.....	106.9	106.9	109.3
Personal income.....	\$859,100,000	\$870,100,000	\$801,500,000
Money supply.....	\$227,500,000	\$228,600,000	\$210,800,000
Consumer Price Index.....	121.8	121.5	123.7
Construction contracts.....	151	147	118
Wholesale inventories.....	\$108,535,000	\$108,535,000	\$98,800,000
Exports.....	\$3,494,500	\$3,680,000	\$3,680,000
Imports.....	\$3,793,600	\$4,023,200	\$3,241,000

1969 omitted. Figures subject to revision by source. Commodity Index based on 1957=100 and the consumers price index, based on 1967=100, are compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Industrial production is Federal Reserve Board's adjusted index of 1957=100. Imports and exports as well as employment are compiled by the Bureau of Economic Analysis. Money supply is total currency outside banks and demand deposits adjusted as reported by the Federal Reserve Bank. Business failures compiled by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. Construction contracts by the F. W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

In addition, there is almost 20 percent to be made in capital gains when the company redeems the issue at face value as it matures. In this case, with the bond having 13 years still to run and with interest and capital gains included, the investor would

Outlook for the World Economic Situation
Beginning to Take on a Brighter Aspect

By Thomas E. Mullaney

NEW YORK, Oct. 3 (NYT).—It may be a premature assessment of the current economic situation, but developments last week seemed to suggest that the gloomy international economic situation is beginning to look somewhat brighter, as is the outlook for the domestic economy.

On all sides, the tone of discussions at the international monetary meetings in Washington tended to be conciliatory, rather than acrimonious. There are, to be sure, wide differences between the United States and the rest of the world over currency and trade problems. And the road to resolving them may be long and rocky, but a promising start seems to have been made.

It appears, at least, that constructive steps were taken by the 118-nation monetary conference in approving an "agreement to agree" on a program to try to restore order and stability to world trade, investment and monetary relations.

Agreement on Need

Foreign financial representatives were critical and impatient with the restrictive policies adopted by the United States in mid-August, but their commentary last week in Washington could hardly be classified as inflammatory or threatening, and they acknowledged the need for significant reform of the international monetary system.

For its part, Washington seemed to move toward a more realistic position, indicating a willingness to negotiate and compromise. Secretary of the Treasury John

B. Connally indicated some flexibility in the U.S. position on current problems when he said Thursday:

"If other governments will make tangible progress toward dismantling specific barriers to trade over coming weeks and will be prepared to allow market forces to determine exchange rates for their currencies in a transitional period, we, for our part, would be prepared to remove the (10 percent import surcharge)."

U.S. Economy

Meanwhile, if one accepts the growing consensus of the economic forecasters, a firm upturn in general business conditions in the United States seems imminent. So many forces are at work that seem to assure a big upsurge in economic activity starting in the current quarter and developing momentum as 1973 rolls along.

There is, for instance, the extraordinarily expansive monetary policy that prevailed this year until recent weeks. And there is also the stimulative fiscal policy being pursued.

In time, these policies will be translated into more government, business and consumer spending that will lead to stepped-up economic activity and reduced unemployment. The consensus of leading economists is that the economy will grow by some \$100 billion in 1972—up 8.8 percent to the area of \$1,143 billion, or perhaps more.

Most of the gain is expected to be "real," but there is danger of renewed demand-pull inflation that could defeat one of the key objectives of the Nixon administration's New Economic Program. Hence, the need for a control program with teeth in it for Phase Two.

There were few new statistics in the economic area last week, but those that did become available were largely favorable, notably those in the consumer sector.

The most encouraging were: The particularly sharp 13 percent rise in retail sales across the country for the latest week; the 9.3 percent increase in chain-store volume during August; the 36 percent surge in construction contracts awarded in the same month; the 1.2 percent August gain in machine-tool orders from July's volume; the 2.7 percent upturn in steel production in the latest week, and the 2 percent September decline in prices of farm products.

The most depressing statistic issued was the report that the

(Continued on Page 11, col. 4)

Amex and Over-Counter

By Alexander R. Hammer

NEW YORK, Oct. 3 (NYT).—Advances outnumbered declines by a small margin last week on the American Stock Exchange and on the Over-the-Counter market after a strong upswing on Friday managed to erase most of the earlier losses.

The advance occurred despite news on Friday of a dock and coal strike.

Brokers attributed the strength on Friday to investors' anticipation of some good news about Phase Two of President Nixon's economic program.

They also noted that a good portion of the buying on Friday was done by bargain hunters taking advantage of the recently depressed issues. One Wall Street commentator said: "It's an oversold market with many bargains strewn about."

Most of the bank and insurance issues traded in the Over-the-Counter market did better. Institutional buying buoyed most of the insurance issues. Valley Bank of Arizona and the First Bank Systems of Minneapolis each rose a point while the Bank of America added 1/2 point. The American International group climbed 5 while Crum Foster advanced 3 on the old stock after voting a two-for-one stock split. American General and the Chubb Corp. each gained a point.

The industrial sector also moved higher. The NASDAQ industrial index gained 0.72 to 11.1.

The American Stock Exchange's price indicator closed on Friday at 25.54, up 0.19 for the week. Turnover increased to 15,501,315 shares from 13,859,470 shares in the preceding week.

Over-Counter Market

High Low Last Chg				High Low Last Chg				High Low Last Chg				High Low Last Chg			
Design Lab	5 1/4	5 1/4	+0.12 1/2	Amex	25 1/2	25 1/2	+0.19	Matchless Mch	31 1/4	31 1/4	31 1/4	Radnet Ind	5 3/4	5 3/4	5 3/4
Design Lab	5 1/4	5 1/4	+0.12 1/2	Amex	25 1/2	25 1/2	+0.19	Matchless Mch	31 1/4	31 1/4	31 1/4	Radnet Ind	5 3/4	5 3/4	5 3/4
Design Lab	5 1/4	5 1/4	+0.12 1/2	Amex	25 1/2	25 1/2	+0.19	Matchless Mch	31 1/4	31 1/4	31 1/4	Radnet Ind	5 3/4	5 3/4	5 3/4
Design Lab	5 1/4	5 1/4	+0.12 1/2	Amex	25 1/2	25 1/2	+0.19	Matchless Mch	31 1/4	31 1/4	31 1/4	Radnet Ind	5 3/4	5 3/4	5 3/4
Design Lab	5 1/4	5 1/4	+0.12 1/2	Amex	25 1/2	25 1/2	+0.19	Matchless Mch	31 1/4	31 1/4	31 1/4	Radnet Ind	5 3/4	5 3/4	5 3/4
Design Lab	5 1/4	5 1/4	+0.12 1/2	Amex	25 1/2	25 1/2	+0.19	Matchless Mch	31 1/4	31 1/4	31 1/4	Radnet Ind	5 3/4	5 3/4	5 3/4
Design Lab	5 1/4	5 1/4	+0.12 1/2	Amex	25 1/2	25 1/2	+0.19	Matchless Mch	31 1/4	31 1/4	31 1/4	Radnet Ind	5 3/4	5 3/4	5 3/4
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Design Lab	5 1/4	5 1/4	+0.12 1/2	Amex	25 1/2	25 1/2	+0.19	Matchless Mch	31 1/4	31 1/4	31 1/4	Radnet Ind	5 3/4	5 3/4	5 3/4
Design Lab	5 1/4	5 1/4	+0.12 1/2	Amex	25 1/2	25 1/2	+0.19	Matchless Mch	31 1/4	31 1/4	31 1/4	Radnet Ind	5 3/4	5 3/4	5 3/4
Design Lab	5 1/4	5 1/4	+0.12 1/2	Amex	25 1/2	25 1/2	+0.19	Matchless Mch	31 1/4	31 1/4	31 1/4	Radnet Ind	5 3/4	5 3/4	5 3/4
Design Lab	5 1/4	5 1/4	+0.12 1/2	Amex	25 1/2	25 1/2	+0.19	Matchless Mch	31 1/4	31 1/4	31 1/4	Radnet Ind	5 3/4	5 3/4	5 3/4
Design Lab	5 1/4	5 1/4	+0.12 1/2	Amex	25 1/2	25 1/2	+0.19	Matchless Mch	31 1/4	31 1/4	31 1/4	Radnet Ind	5 3/4	5 3/4	5 3/4
Design Lab	5 1/4	5 1/4	+0.12 1/2	Amex	25 1/2	25 1/2	+0.19	Matchless Mch	31 1/4	31 1/4	31 1/4	Radnet Ind	5 3/4	5 3/4	5 3/4
Design Lab	5 1/4	5 1/4	+0.12 1/2	Amex	25 1/2	25 1/2	+0.19	Matchless Mch	31 1/4	31 1/4	31 1/4	Radnet Ind	5 3/4	5 3/4	5 3/4
Design Lab	5 1/4	5 1/4	+0.12 1/2	Amex	25 1/2	25 1/2	+0.19	Matchless Mch	31 1/4	31 1/4	31 1/4	Radnet Ind	5 3/4	5 3/4	5 3/4
Design Lab	5 1/4	5 1/4	+0.12 1/2	Amex	25 1/2	25 1/2	+0.19	Matchless Mch	31 1/4	31 1/4	31 1/4	Radnet Ind	5 3/4	5 3/4	5 3/4
Design Lab	5 1/4	5 1/4	+0.12 1/2	Amex	25 1/2	25 1/2	+0.19	Matchless Mch	31 1/4	31 1/4	31 1/4	Radnet Ind	5 3/4	5 3/4	5 3/4
Design Lab	5 1/4	5 1/4	+0.12 1/2	Amex	25 1/2	25 1/2	+0.19	Matchless Mch	31 1/4	31 1/4	31 1/4	Radnet Ind	5 3/4	5 3/4	5 3/4
Design Lab	5 1/4	5 1/4	+0.12 1/2	Amex	25 1/2	25 1/2	+0.19	Matchless Mch	31 1/4	31 1/4	31 1/4	Radnet Ind	5 3/4	5 3/4	5 3/4
Design Lab	5 1/4	5 1/4	+0.12 1/2	Amex	25 1/2	25 1/2	+0.19	Matchless Mch	31 1/4	31 1/4	31 1/4	Radnet Ind	5 3/4	5 3/4	5 3/4
Design Lab	5 1/4	5 1/4	+0.12 1/2	Amex	25 1/2	25 1/2	+0.19	Matchless Mch	31 1/4	31 1/4	31 1/4	Radnet Ind	5 3/4	5 3/4	5 3/4
Design Lab	5 1/4	5 1/4	+0.12 1/2	Amex	25 1/2	25 1/2	+0.19	Matchless Mch	31 1/4	31 1/4	31 1/4	Radnet Ind	5 3/4	5 3/4	5 3/4
Design Lab	5 1/4	5 1/4	+0.12 1/2	Amex	25 1/2	25 1/2	+0.19	Matchless Mch	31 1/4	31 1/4	31 1/4	Radnet Ind	5 3/4	5 3/4	5 3/4
Design Lab	5 1/4	5 1/4	+0.12 1/2	Amex	25 1/2	25 1/2	+0.19	Matchless Mch	31 1/4	31 1/4	31 1/4	Radnet Ind	5 3/4	5 3/4	5 3/4
Design Lab	5 1/4	5 1/4	+0.12 1/2	Amex	25 1/2	25 1/2	+0.19	Matchless Mch	31 1/4	31 1/4	31 1/4	Radnet Ind	5 3/4	5 3/4	5 3/4
Design Lab	5 1/4	5 1/4	+0.12 1/2	Amex	25 1/2	25 1/2	+0.19	Matchless Mch	31 1/4	31 1/4	31 1/4	Radnet Ind	5 3/4	5 3/4	5 3/4
Design Lab	5 1/4	5 1/4	+0.12 1/2	Amex	25 1/2	25 1/2	+0.19	Matchless Mch	31 1/4	31 1/4	31 1/4	Radnet Ind	5 3/4	5 3/4	5 3/4
Design Lab	5 1/4	5 1/4	+0.12 1/2	Amex	25 1/2	25 1/2	+0.19	Matchless Mch	31 1/4	31 1/4	31 1/4	Radnet Ind	5 3/4	5 3/4	5 3/4
Design Lab	5 1/4	5 1/4	+0.12 1/2	Amex	25 1/2	25 1/2	+0.19	Matchless Mch	31 1/4	31 1/4	31 1/4	Radnet Ind	5 3/4	5 3/4	5 3/4
Design Lab	5 1/4	5 1/4	+0.12 1/2	Amex	25 1/2	25 1/2	+0.19	Matchless Mch	31 1/4	31 1/4	31 1/4	Radnet Ind	5 3/4	5 3/4	5 3/4
Design Lab	5 1/4	5 1/4	+0.12 1/2	Amex	25 1/2	25 1/2	+0.19	Matchless Mch	31 1/4	31 1/4	31 1/4	Radnet Ind	5 3/4	5 3/4	5 3/4
Design Lab	5 1/4	5 1/4	+0.12 1/2	Amex	25 1/2	25 1/2	+0.19	Matchless Mch	31 1/4	31 1/4	31 1/4	Radnet Ind	5 3/4	5 3/4	5 3/4
Design Lab	5 1/4	5 1/4	+0.12 1/2	Amex	25 1/2	25 1/2	+0.19	Matchless Mch	31 1/4	31 1/4	31 1/4	Radnet Ind	5 3/4	5 3/4	5 3/4
Design Lab	5 1/4	5 1/4	+0.12 1/2	Amex	25 1/2	25 1/2	+0.19	Matchless Mch	31 1/4	31 1/4	31 1/4	Radnet Ind	5 3/4	5 3/4	5 3/4
Design Lab	5 1/4	5 1/4	+0.12 1/2	Amex	25 1/2	25 1/2	+0.19	Matchless Mch	31 1/4	31 1/4	31 1/4	Radnet Ind	5 3/4	5 3/4	5 3/4
Design Lab	5 1/4	5 1/4	+0.12 1/2	Amex	25 1/2	25 1/2	+0.19	Matchless Mch	31 1/4	31 1/4	31 1/4	Radnet Ind	5 3/4	5 3/4	5 3/4
Design Lab	5 1/4	5 1/4	+0.12 1/2	Amex	25 1/2	25 1/2	+0.19	Matchless Mch	31 1/4	31 1/4	31 1/4	Radnet Ind	5 3/4	5 3/4	5 3/4
Design Lab	5 1/4	5 1/4	+0.12 1/2	Amex	25 1/2	25 1/2	+0.19	Matchless Mch	31 1/4	31 1/4	31 1/4	Radnet Ind	5 3/4	5 3/4	5 3/4
Design Lab	5 1/4	5 1/4	+0.12 1/2	Amex	25 1/2	25 1/2	+0.19	Matchless Mch	31 1/4	31 1/4	31 1/4	Radnet Ind	5 3/4	5 3/4	5 3/4
Design Lab	5 1/4	5 1/4	+0.12 1/2	Amex	25 1/2	25 1/2	+0.19	Matchless Mch	31 1/4	31 1/4	31 1/4	Radnet Ind	5 3/4	5 3/4	5 3/4
Design Lab	5 1/4	5 1/4	+0.12 1/2	Amex	25 1/2	25 1/2	+0.19	Matchless Mch	31 1/4	31 1/4	31 1/4	Radnet Ind	5 3/4	5 3/4	5 3/4
Design Lab	5 1/4	5 1/4	+0.12 1/2	Amex	25 1/2	25 1/2	+0.19	Matchless Mch	31 1/4	31 1/4	31 1/4	Radnet Ind	5 3/4	5 3/4	5 3/4
Design Lab	5 1/4	5 1/4	+0.12 1/2	Amex	25 1/2	25 1/2	+0.19	Matchless Mch	31 1/4	31 1/4	31 1/4	Radnet Ind	5 3/4	5 3/4	5 3/4
Design Lab	5 1/4	5 1/4	+0.12 1/2	Amex	25 1/2	25 1/2	+0.19	Matchless Mch	31 1/4	31 1/4	31 1/4	Radnet Ind	5 3/4	5 3/4	5 3/4
Design Lab	5 1/4	5 1/4	+0.12 1/2	Amex	25 1/2	25 1/2	+0.19	Matchless Mch	31 1/4	31 1/4	31 1/4	Radnet Ind	5 3/4	5 3/4	5 3/4
Design Lab	5 1/4	5 1/4	+0.12 1/2	Amex	25 1/2	25 1/2	+0.19	Matchless Mch	31 1/4	31 1/4	31 1/4	Radnet Ind	5 3/4	5 3/4	5 3/4
Design Lab	5 1/4	5 1/4	+0.12 1/2	Amex	25 1/2	25 1/2	+0.19	Matchless Mch	31 1/4	31 1/4	31 1/4	Radnet Ind	5 3/4	5 3/4	5 3/4
Design Lab	5 1/4	5 1/4	+0.12 1/2	Amex	25 1/2	25 1/2	+0.19	Matchless Mch	31 1/4	31 1/4	31 1/4	Radnet Ind	5 3/4	5 3/4	5 3/4
Design Lab	5 1/4	5 1/4	+0.12 1/2	Amex	25 1/2	25 1/2	+0.19	Matchless Mch	31 1/4	31 1/4	31 1/4	Radnet Ind	5 3/4	5 3/4	5 3/4
Design Lab	5 1/4	5 1/4	+0.12 1/2	Amex	25 1/2	25 1/2	+0.19	Matchless Mch	31 1/4	31 1/4	31 1/4	Radnet Ind	5 3/4	5 3/4	5 3/4
Design Lab	5 1/4	5 1/4	+0.12 1/2	Amex	25 1/2	25 1/2	+0.19	Matchless Mch	31 1/4	31 1/4	31 1/4	Radnet Ind	5 3/4	5 3/4	5 3/4
Design Lab	5 1/4	5 1/4	+0.12 1/2	Amex	25 1/2	25 1/2	+0.19	Matchless Mch	31 1/4	31 1/4	31 1/4	Radnet Ind	5 3/4	5 3/4	5 3/4
Design Lab	5 1/4	5 1/4	+0.12 1/2	Amex	25 1/2	25 1/2	+0.19	Matchless Mch	31 1/4	31 1/4	31 1/4	Radnet Ind	5 3/4	5 3/4	5 3/4
Design Lab	5 1/4	5 1/4	+0.12 1/2	Amex	25 1/2	25 1/2	+0.19	Matchless Mch	31 1/4	31 1/4	31 1/4	Radnet Ind	5 3/4	5 3/4	5 3/4
Design Lab	5 1/4	5 1/4	+0.12 1/2	Amex	25 1/2	25 1/2	+0.19	Matchless Mch	31 1/4	31 1/4	31 1/4	Radnet Ind	5 3/4	5 3/4	5 3/4
Design Lab	5 1/4	5 1/4	+0.12 1/2	Amex	25 1/2	25 1/2	+0.19	Matchless Mch	31 1/4	31 1/4	31 1/4	Radnet Ind	5 3/4	5 3/4	5 3/4
Design Lab	5 1/4	5 1/4	+0.12 1/2	Amex	25 1/2	25 1/2	+0.19	Matchless Mch	31 1/4	31 1/4	31 1/4	Radnet Ind	5 3/4	5 3/4	5 3/4
Design Lab	5 1/4	5 1/4	+0.12 1/2	Amex	25 1/2	25 1/2	+0.19	Matchless Mch	31 1/4	31 1/4	31 1/4	Radnet Ind	5 3/4	5 3/4	5 3/4
Design Lab	5 1/4	5 1/4	+0.12 1/2	Amex	25 1/2	25 1/2	+0.19	Matchless Mch	31 1/4	31 1/4	31 1/4	Radnet Ind	5 3/4	5 3/4	5 3/4
Design Lab	5 1/4	5 1/4	+0.12 1/2	Amex	25 1/2	25 1/2	+0.19	Matchless Mch	31 1/4	31 1/4	31 1/4	Radnet Ind	5 3/4	5 3/4	5 3/4
Design Lab	5 1														

Domestic Bonds

Bonds	Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last	Net change
AbtL 7.50/78	4 102 103 103	+1
AbtL 7.50/79	14 104 105 105	+1
AbtL 7.50/80	22 112 113 113	+1
AbtL 7.50/81	19 78 79 79	+1
AbtL 7.50/82	32 110 109 110	+1
AbtL 7.50/83	10 100 100 100	+1
AbtL 7.50/84	10 100 100 100	+1
AbtL 7.50/85	10 100 100 100	+1
AbtL 7.50/86	10 100 100 100	+1
AbtL 7.50/87	10 100 100 100	+1
AbtL 7.50/88	10 100 100 100	+1
AbtL 7.50/89	10 100 100 100	+1
AbtL 7.50/90	10 100 100 100	+1
AbtL 7.50/91	10 100 100 100	+1
AbtL 7.50/92	10 100 100 100	+1
AbtL 7.50/93	10 100 100 100	+1
AbtL 7.50/94	10 100 100 100	+1
AbtL 7.50/95	10 100 100 100	+1
AbtL 7.50/96	10 100 100 100	+1
AbtL 7.50/97	10 100 100 100	+1
AbtL 7.50/98	10 100 100 100	+1
AbtL 7.50/99	10 100 100 100	+1
AbtL 7.50/00	10 100 100 100	+1
AbtL 7.50/01	10 100 100 100	+1
AbtL 7.50/02	10 100 100 100	+1
AbtL 7.50/03	10 100 100 100	+1
AbtL 7.50/04	10 100 100 100	+1
AbtL 7.50/05	10 100 100 100	+1
AbtL 7.50/06	10 100 100 100	+1
AbtL 7.50/07	10 100 100 100	+1
AbtL 7.50/08	10 100 100 100	+1
AbtL 7.50/09	10 100 100 100	+1
AbtL 7.50/10	10 100 100 100	+1
AbtL 7.50/11	10 100 100 100	+1
AbtL 7.50/12	10 100 100 100	+1
AbtL 7.50/13	10 100 100 100	+1
AbtL 7.50/14	10 100 100 100	+1
AbtL 7.50/15	10 100 100 100	+1
AbtL 7.50/16	10 100 100 100	+1
AbtL 7.50/17	10 100 100 100	+1
AbtL 7.50/18	10 100 100 100	+1
AbtL 7.50/19	10 100 100 100	+1
AbtL 7.50/20	10 100 100 100	+1
AbtL 7.50/21	10 100 100 100	+1
AbtL 7.50/22	10 100 100 100	+1
AbtL 7.50/23	10 100 100 100	+1
AbtL 7.50/24	10 100 100 100	+1
AbtL 7.50/25	10 100 100 100	+1
AbtL 7.50/26	10 100 100 100	+1
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AbtL 7.50/61	10 100 100 100	+1
AbtL 7.50/62	10 100 100 100	+1
AbtL 7.50/63	10 100 100 100	+1
AbtL 7.50/64	10 100 100 100	+1
AbtL 7.50/65	10 100 100 100	+1
AbtL 7.50/66	10 100 100 100	+1
AbtL 7.50/67	10 100 100 100	+1
AbtL 7.50/68	10 100 100 100	+1
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AbtL 7.50/70	10 100 100 100	+1
AbtL 7.50/71	10 100 100 100	+1
AbtL 7.50/72	10 100 100 100	+1
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AbtL 7.50/96	10 100 100 100	+1
AbtL 7.50/97	10 100 100 100	+1
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Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

Bonds	Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last	Net change
Chase 7.50/78	10 104 104 104	+1
Chase 7.50/79	14 112 112 112	+1
Chase 7.50/80	22 120 120 120	+1
Chase 7.50/81	19 78 79 79	+1
Chase 7.50/82	32 110 109 110	+1
Chase 7.50/83	10 100 100 100	+1
Chase 7.50/84	10 100 100 100	+1
Chase 7.50/85	10 100 100 100	+1
Chase 7.50/86	10 100 100 100	+1
Chase 7.50/87	10 100 100 100	+1
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Chase 7.50/02	10 100 100 100	+1
Chase 7.50/03	10 100 100 100	

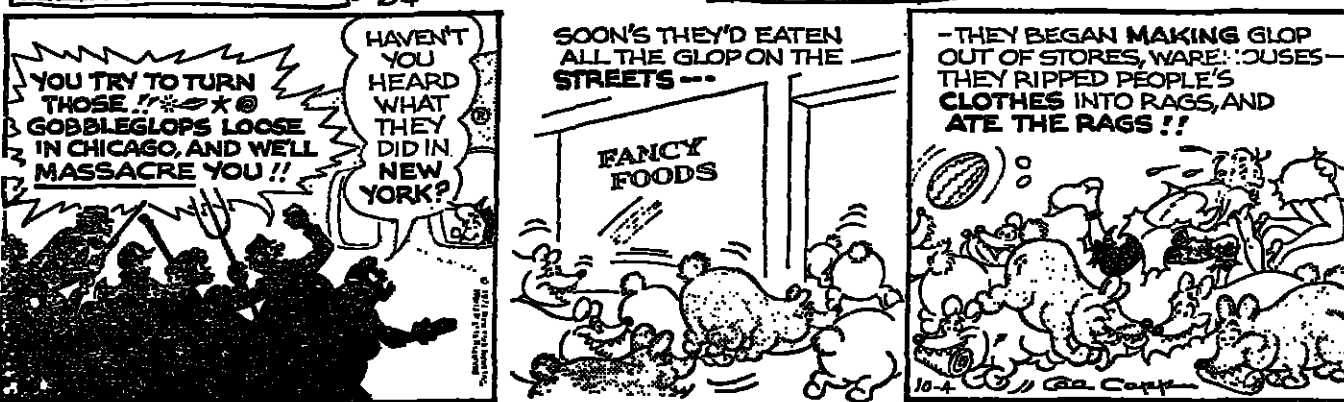
PEANUTS



B.C.



LIL ABNER



BEETLE BAILEY



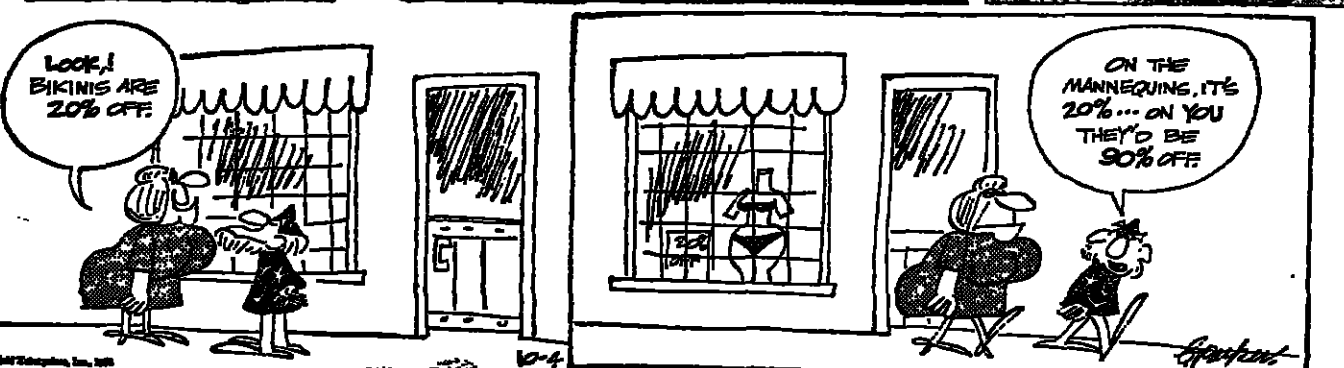
MISS PEACH



BUZ SAWYER



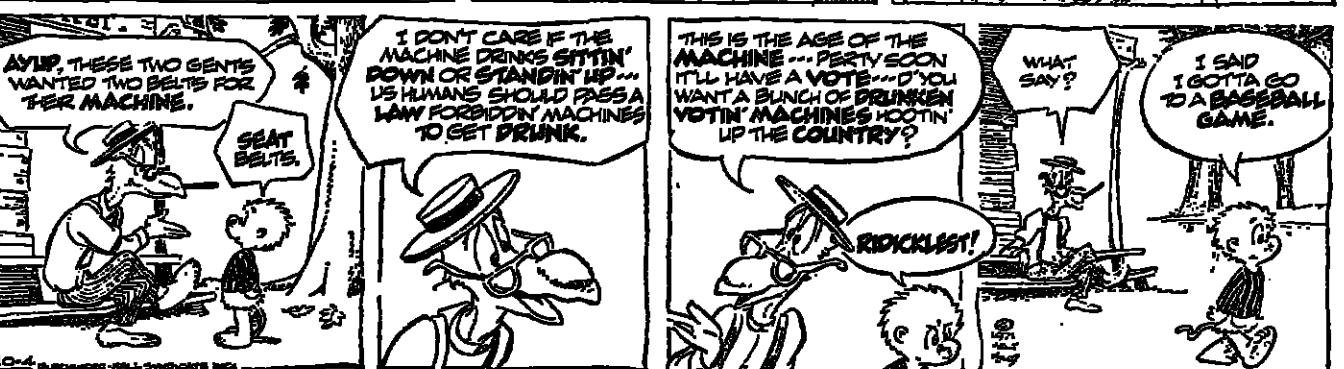
WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

In a duplicate game it sometimes happens that a player works hard to make a contract only to find that his success has earned him hardly any match points. The diagrammed deal is a story on these lines.

North found himself with a difficult hand after opening one spade and hearing a two-diamond response. He settled on three clubs, with a three-card holding in that suit.

South then began to bid toward a grand slam in clubs, but eventually played in six diamonds when North repeatedly backed away.

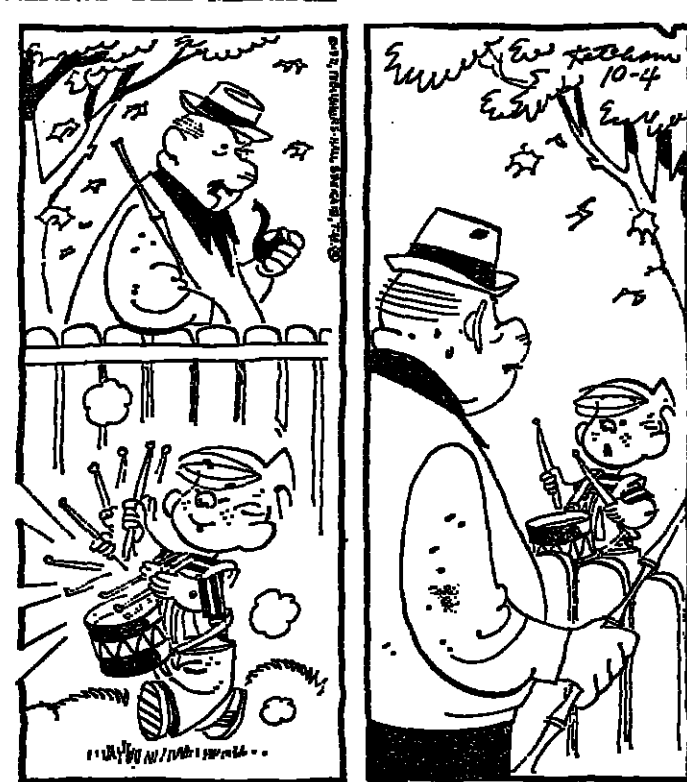
The opening lead was a heart, and South captured the queen with the ace. He played the diamond ace, and the unfavorable trump division was revealed. It seemed that two trump tricks had to be lost.

A low trump was led, and West's seven forced dummy's ten. The declarer cashed the heart king and two winning spades, then ruffed the spade queen with the diamond eight. An even club break gave him three tricks, and the position was now this:

The lead was in dummy, so South led a spade and threw his club ten, displaying West.

"How's that for an inverted double grand coup?" observed South, proud of his success. His

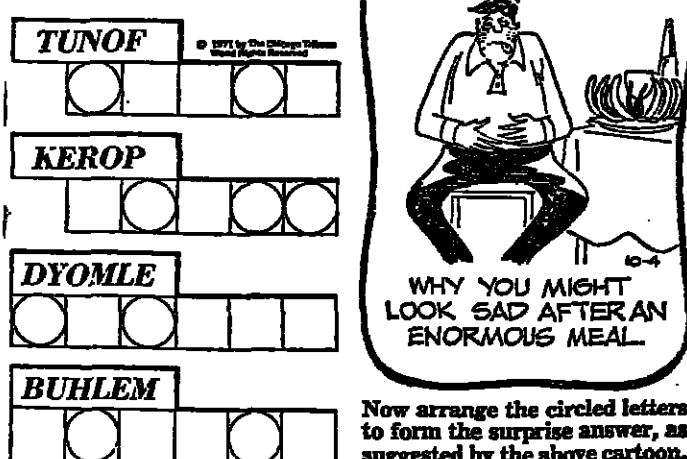
DENNIS THE MENACE



"THIS USED TO BE A NICE, QUIET NEIGHBORHOOD."

JUMBLE—That scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Saturday's Jumble: SCARY PROVE TUMULT EXPEND

Answer: Pay this just as a consideration—RESPECT.

BOOKS

IN THE MIDDLE DISTANCE

By Nicholas Delbanco. Morrow, 251 pp. \$6.

Reviewed by Thomas Lask

The last chapter of "In the Middle Distance" is a page and a half long and is a declaration of concern at the state of the nation. Democracy is in danger, it asserts, from party hacks, from the ruling class ("fools in the long run") and from the military nexus. If these flourish the nation will die.

I cite this declaration not to debate its merits. I was surprised to see it at all in Nicholas Delbanco's newest novel because it does not grow naturally or organically out of what went before. The sentiments in the last chapter are not central to the novel. If they are, the author has not made a good case for them. None of his characters seriously wrestle with this side of our national dilemma.

His conclusion is a little like Hemingway's ending of "To Have and Have Not." Harry Morgan's confession that individual striving is useless is tacked onto a parable that has always seemed to me to be devoted to other matters. So in this new novel.

It is the story of a man named Nicholas Delbanco, almost twice as old as the man who wrote the book, and of the course of his life from adolescence to middle age, with all the uncertainties in between. Moving backward and forward in time, the fictional Delbanco reviews his schooling, his marriage, his love affairs, his rise from Bronx lower-middle-class gentility to substantial standing as an architect married to a well-to-do wife. It's not an economic document. It's the story of one man's response to challenge and crisis in his personal life.

One part of that life is the strange and lasting love affair with a woman he doesn't marry, but whom he meets over the years as a new lover. Another is the marriage that leads to dissolution. Another is the tender, playful, passionate relationship to his children. The events run backward in time, from the present to the middle thirties, though a strict chronology is not necessary.

But characterizing a novel of Mr. Delbanco's in this fashion is unfair to him and tells nothing about its quality. It says nothing of the verbal fluency, of his natural gifts with words and of what he calls "the accretion of detail made metaphoric." The detail in his fiction is always specific, dense, Euclidean in its ability to focus on a particular point of time and space. "In the Middle Distance" can serve as a road-map to Manhattan and places in New York State.

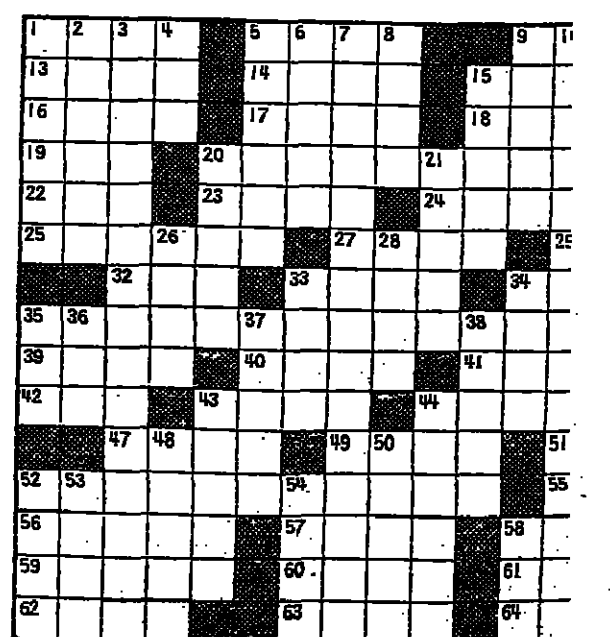
Such concreteness is a loan that Mr. Delbanco's fiction requires. It is a binding that holds the other ingredients together. For his novels are full of rapid changes in direction, in point of view, in the handling of time, though the current work and "New" suffer less from these alterations than do "Grassie, 3/23/68" or "Consider Sappho Burning."

Mr. Delbanco takes all kinds of chances in his novels, but it is sometimes hard to know whether they enhance or get in the way of what he is trying to say. "Consider Sappho Burning," a novel of decadence, had self-destruction, includes a piecemeal description of the course of a

Exhibits included of products made in Afro-American as sophisticated industrial equipment, the exhibit space for white business parties that deal with

CROSSWORD

- ACROSS
- 1 Film title with asterisks
 - 5 Bribes
 - 9 A bit open
 - 13 Asian range
 - 14 English stage
 - 15 Roman orb
 - 16 Ancient Olympic Games site
 - 17 Upbraid
 - 18 Famous house that fell
 - 20 Former tax
 - 22 Craft
 - 23 Jug
 - 24 Beat-up auto
 - 25 Stations
 - 27 Polk
 - 29 Rhine initials
 - 32 Sheep
 - 33 Chamber
 - 34 Above
 - 35 Flemish painter
 - 38 U. S. composer
 - 40 Chemical mixture
 - 41 Word with diem or se
 - 42 Fish
 - 43 Ruthenian
 - 44 Antagonist of Martin Luther
 - 47 Oxford
 - 49 Deserve
 - 51 Outside: Prefix
 - 52 Impeded
 - 55 Late
 - 56 Short street
 - 57 Tabula
 - 58 Bant
 - 59 Ballet group
 - 63 Mosquito, in England
 - 61 "Go, Mets!"
 - 62 Hence
 - 63 U. S. inventor
 - 64 Whilom
 - 8 Nos
 - 9 Sail
 - 10 Free
 - 11 Wai
 - 12 Slice
 - 15 Swe
 - 20
 - 21 Gall
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بیتا احمد، لاس

Robertson Hits 3 Homers

Pirates Defeat Giants to Tie Playoff

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 3 (AP)—Pirates' third baseman Roberto Clemente hit three home runs in a 5-4 victory over the San Francisco Giants today, tying the National League playoff series at two games apiece.

The Pirates took the lead in the third inning when Clemente singled, then Manny Sanguillen singled, and finally Clemente hit a long fly to right field.

Robertson, leading off, lofted a long fly to right field. Dave Kingman, playing in place of injured Bobby Bonds, reached over the eight-foot-high fence but the ball glanced off of his glove for a home run, tying the score.

Then the Pirates took the lead when Manny Sanguillen singled, and finally Clemente hit a long fly to right field.

Perry's Clutch Pitching Stops Power of Bucs

By George Minot Jr.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 3 (WP)—Gaylord Perry bunted Pittsburgh's Murderer's Row, shrugged off the jittery fielding of his teammates and pitched the San Francisco Giants to a 5-4 opening game victory in the best-of-five National League playoffs yesterday.

Perry was touched by nine hits and the only one longer than a single was a misplayed fly ball for two bases. More important, however, was his superior control of the ball.

A pair of two-run homers by Tito Fuentes and Willie McCovey, in the fifth inning off Steve Blass, gave Perry the lead and he held on to send the East Division champions to their fourth consecutive defeat in these playoffs for the pennant.

Cincinnati swept the Pirates in three games a year ago. The crowd of 40,977, several thousand shy of capacity in Candlestick Park, roared its approval of the Giants and Perry in particular when the mighty Stargell, whose 48 homers led the majors this season, grounded harmless to first baseman McCovey for the final out. The Pirates had the tying run on first base.

Through four innings, the game belonged to Pittsburgh's Blass. Nine of the first 12 San Francisco outs were strikeout victims of the righthander, who fanned the side in the second inning.

Blass carried a 2-1 lead into the fifth inning. Then the Giants, whose top long-ball hitter, Bobby Bonds, was unable to start because of a rib-cage injury, struck for a game-turning, four-run rally.

Chris Speier started it with his second single. Perry sacrificed and

stole second and rode home on Jackie Hernandez's hit.

Pittsburgh added another run in the fifth when Gene Clines, who had only one home run during the regular season, socked a shot over the left-field wall to make it 4-2.

Ellis had settled down after his shaky start and seemed in con-

rol going into the sixth inning. But he hit leadoff man Alan Galloway in the shoulder with a two-strike pitch and then Speier singled up the middle, giving the Giants two men on base and none out.

Veteran Bob Miller relieved and the Giants sent up Frank Duffy, hoping to sacrifice the runners along. But Duffy failed, bunting foul on the third strike. Then Ken Henderson walked, loading the bases and putting the pressure on Miller.

But the journeyman right-hander bore down to strike out Tito Fuentes and retire Mays on a line drive, ending the threat. Then the Pirates locked it up in the seventh.

Cash opened with his third hit, a double into the right field corner. Al Oliver batted for Clines in a righty-lefty strategy shift and singled to center, moving Cash to third. Then Clemente's third hit made it 5-2 and finished Don Carrington, the fourth San Francisco pitcher.

Ren Bryant, a left-hander, came on and struck out Willie Stargell, who went hitless for the second straight day. But Robertson followed with a tremendous shot over the left field wall, driving three more runs home.

Miller was still working in the bottom of the ninth when Fuentes doubled and rode home on a long homer by Mays for the Giants' final two runs. But the extra base blows came three innings too late to help; by then, Robertson's second and third homers of the day had settled the issue.

Cever captures U.S. Grand Prix; Stewart Fifth

WATKINS GLEN, N. Y., Oct. 3 (UPI)—Francois Cever, an engaging 37-year-old Frenchman, today won the 13th annual United States Grand Prix, the first grand prix victory of his career.

Cever, who has been playing second fiddle to Jackie Stewart on the team organized by the British motor magazine Ken Tyrrell, drove a Tyrrell-Ford to a 40-second margin over Jo Siffert of Switzerland in a B.R.M.

Cever covered the 200 miles, 58 laps around the 3.377-mile Watkins Glen Grand Prix circuit in 1 hour 43 minutes 51.98 seconds for an average speed of 115.082 miles an hour.

Ronnie Peterson of Sweden, who started from 11th place, ran third in a March-Ford. The New Zealander Howden Ganley finished fourth in a B.R.M. Stewart, who had won six races and the world championship earlier this season, finished fifth in a Tyrrell-Ford that had steering problems.

Cever, completing only his second year of grand prix competition, might be the No. 1 favorite for a lesser team, but he has profited well from his two seasons as Stewart's understudy.

"Jackie and Ken Tyrrell are good teachers," he said. Cever's previous finishes this year include two second places, a third and a sixth.

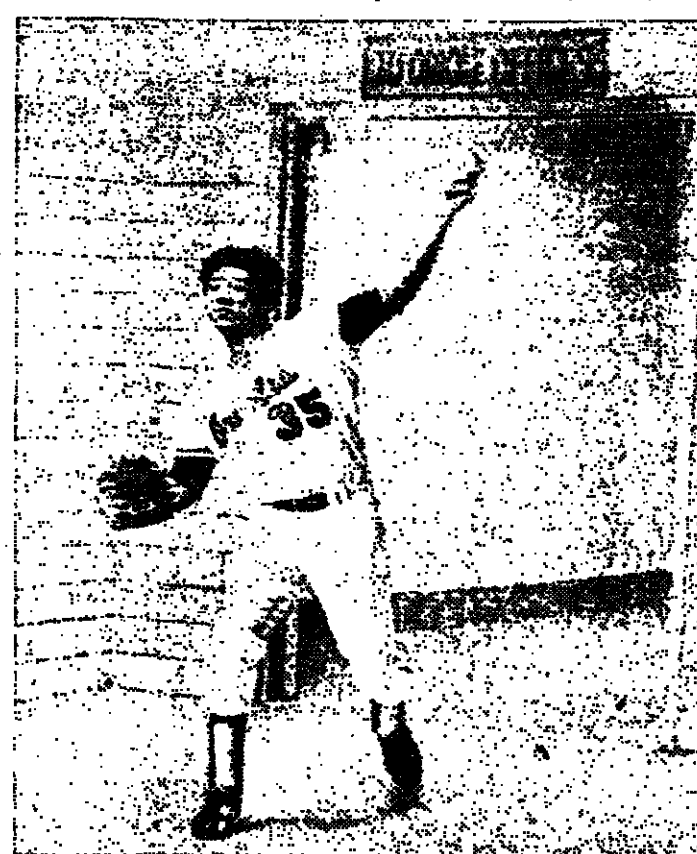
Cever won \$50,000 of the \$250,000 purse and a three-foot silver cup given in memory of the late Pedro Rodriguez of Mexico.

The Scoreboard

GOLF—At Glenageary, Scotland, Jimmy Wright, a pro at the Inwood Country Club of Long Island, N.Y., shot a 65 to lead the 10-man Queen's Course and won the professional prize in the international pro-amateur aggregate of 274 for four rounds. He was five strokes ahead of runner-up, St. John's, N.S., of the County of York, who took third place with 285.

College Football Scores

MIAMI (Fla.) 35, Marshall 6.
Hope 28, Georgetown (Ky.) 0.
No. 10, Northwood 2nd 0.
Johannesburg 28, St. Louis 14.
Iowa St. 17, Kent St. 14.
Wayne St. 27, St. Dakota St. 8.
Purdue 21, Lafayette 14.
Washington 21, Benedictine 14.
Wabash 17, Union 3.
N. Dakota St. 28, Augustana (S.D.) 10.
St. John's 21, DePue 14.
Earlham 21, Franklin 20.
Grinnell 19, Carleton 20.
Monmouth 21, Lawrence 0.
Iowa Wesleyan 21, Illinois Coll. 6.
Upper Iowa 6, Duquesne 0.
St. Joseph 21, Valparaiso 6.
Indiana Cent. 20, Manchester 0.
St. Olaf 37, Cornell (Iowa) 28.
St. Joseph 21, Valparaiso 6.
Knox 24, Coe 22, North Central 2.
Hillsdale 37, St. Norbert 21.
Anderson 21, St. Xavier 14.
LaCrosse 21, Stevens Point 2.
Carroll 14, North Central 2.
Ripon 34, Beloit 7.
Northwest 24, St. Mary's 0.
Cincinnati 17, Texas A&M 0.
Akron 10, Ball St. 7.



RAINED IN—Baltimore's Mike Cuellar does his warming-up in the clubhouse at Memorial Stadium as rain forced the Orioles to practice indoors.

Orioles Defeat A's On Double by Blair

BALTIMORE, Oct. 3 (AP)—Paul Blair's two-run double in the seventh inning put the finishing touches on a four-run, Baltimore uprising and Vida Blue's attempt to still the Orioles' bats as the defending world champions belted the Oakland A's 5-3, today in the opening game of the American League playoffs.

Blue, the left-hander whose confidence had been questioned prior to the opener, breezed into the seventh inning with a three-hitter and a 3-1 lead, raising the specter of the Orioles' first defeat in playoff history.

But the world champions, winners of all six of their previous playoff games over two seasons, struck decisively in their half of the seventh and took a 1-0 lead in the best-of-five series to determine the American League representatives in the World Series. The playoff scheduled to open yesterday but was rained out.

Frank Robinson, who had struck out twice previously, opened the Baltimore seventh with a walk, and one out later, Brooks Robinson singled him to second. But Blue got Andy Etcheberry for the second out on a fly to right that enabled Frank Robinson to move to third.

Mark Belanger, the Orioles' shortstop, then singled to center, scoring Frank Robinson, and Baltimore manager Bill Weaver went to his bench, sending up reserve outfielder Curt Motton to pinch hit for starter Dave McNally.

Dean Chance Released

DETROIT, Oct. 3 (UPI)—The Detroit Tigers have sent second-string catcher Jim Price to their Toledo farm club and gave right-handed pitcher Dean Chance his outright release.

Fink, a 19-year-old junior from Eau Claire, Wis., came in after Dick Aiba, the cadets' starting quarterback, had failed to complete a pass in nine attempts. Fink hit on six of 13.

He threw two passes for 47 yards to Ed Francis, his flanker. However, Fink hit three different receivers on his touchdown passes. His last was a six-yard toss to Bruce Simpson, a junior running back, his first two went to Dave Sanders, a second-string tight end, and John Simar, a split end.

Notre Dame's Bob Minnix scored twice in the opening 11 minutes and the Fighting Irish stumbled the rest of the way to hold on for a 14-2 triumph over underdog Michigan State.

Confusion was the order of the day as Notre Dame posted its third victory of an unbeaten season and Michigan State balanced its won-lost record at 2-2.

A bewildering succession of penalties, nine in the first 18 minutes of play, wiped out any chance Michigan State had of challenging the home team. Some penalties nullified long gains, others kept Notre Dame moving when it might have been stopped.

Michigan 46, Navy 0

Alan (Cowboy) Walker, a reserve tailback, paced the Michigan attack with touchdown runs of one and 17 yards which started the Wolverines on their way to a 46-0 victory over an outclassed Navy team. It was Michigan's fourth straight victory, and third shutout in a row.

Fenn St. 16, Air Force 14

Alberto Vitello kicked a 22-yard field goal in the fourth period to give Penn State a 16-14 victory over Air Force. The kick was only the second in six efforts by Vitello this season and pulled Penn State from a 14-13 deficit with four minutes to play. It was a missed extra point kick by Vitello that gave Air Force the lead to that point.

Wash. St. 14, Illinois 14

Passing ace Sonny Stikiller threw for two touchdowns and Jim Elieher ran for two more as the University of Washington rallied for 42 points in the second day to rout Illinois, 52-14.

Beat Division Rivals, 20-16

Unbeaten Redskins Surprise Cowboys

DALLAS, Oct. 3 (AP)—Washington shocked Dallas on Charley Harraway's 57-yard touchdown run and a 50-yard scoring bomb to Roy Jefferson today, giving the Redskins a 20-16 victory over the Cowboys and sole possession of first place in the National Football Conference's Eastern Division.

It marked the first time Washington had won its first three regular season games since 1947.

Curt Knight kicked field goals of 25 and 32 yards as the Washington defense withstood a late Cowboy rally. Harraway burst over left tackle on Washington's third offensive play and sailed down the sideline to give the Redskins a 7-0 lead at 11:43 in the first quarter.

Mike Clark kicked field goals of 22, 9 and 27 yards as Washington led, 14-0, at halftime.

In the fourth quarter, Roger Staubach replaced starting Cowboys' quarterback Craig Morton. He drove the Cowboys 68 yards in nine plays, capped by Calvin Hill's one-yard touchdown run with 3:08 left.

Packers 20, Bengals 17

Rookie John Brockington sparked a powerful ground attack with 130 yards in 18 carries and Lou Michaels kicked two field goals, including a decisive 14-yarder with 8:45 left to lead Green Bay to a 20-17 home victory over Cincinnati.

Rookie quarterback Ken Anderson, replacing injured Virgil Carter, almost pulled the game out when his five-yard touchdown pass to Eric Crabtree lifted the Bengals to within 20-17 with four minutes left. Fletcher Smith recovered a Dave Hampton fumble at the Packers 15 on the next play and Anderson scrambled seven yards to a fourth-down and two situation at the seven.

Cincinnati sent its field goal unit on the field, then pulled it off and decided to try for the first down. Willie Wood and Ken Ellis then nailed Anderson for no gain with two minutes left.

Oilers 13, Saints 13

Charlie Derke, released earlier this year by the Houston Oilers, kicked a 37-yard field goal with nine seconds remaining, to give New Orleans a come-from-behind 13-13 tie with the Oilers. Derke's kick came only seconds after the Oilers' placement specialist Mark Moseley had kicked a 44-yard field goal with 59 seconds left in the game to give the Oilers a 13-10 lead.

Detroit took advantage of numerous Atlanta mistakes to win, 41-38, and knock the Falcons from the unbeaten ranks.

Jets 14, Dolphins 10

New York got a second chance when a punt bounced off a Miami Dolphins' leg and the Jets went on to win, 14-10.

The twice-beaten Jets seemed doomed again when Steve O'Neal punted with five minutes remaining as Miami had on a 10-7 lead before a crowd of 70,870 in the Orange Bowl.

Late NFL Results

Kansas City 21, Denver 3.
New York Giants 21, St. Louis 20.
Los Angeles 17, Chicago 3.

More News of Sports On Page 11

Army Beats Missouri on Passes of J. Kingsley Fink

WEST POINT, N.Y., Oct. 3 (UPI)—When everybody calls you King Fink you have to be good, and J. Kingsley Fink, Army's second-string quarterback, was just that yesterday.

He went in midway through the second quarter and threw three passes for touchdowns that led Army to a 22-6 victory over Missouri.

The triumph, before a record-breaking crowd of 43,503 at Michie Stadium, was the second in a row for Army. Last week, the cadets upset a strong Georgia Tech team. Army gave further evidence of a reversal from its 1-9-1 won-lost record of 1970, the worst in the Academy's history.

Tenn. 20, Florida 13

Third-string quarterback Phil Pierce hit Stan Trott with a 20-yard touchdown pass to complete a 99-yard third-period drive as Tennessee squeaked past Florida, 20-13, in Gainesville, Fla.

LSU 33, Rice 3

Norm Hodging scored on an 84-yard punt return and Louisiana State gained 40 yards on the ground to defeat the Rice Owls, 33-3, in Baton Rouge.

Oregon 23, UCLA 17

Sophomore Ray Taroli returned a kickoff 100 yards to highlight a three-touchdown third-quarter rally that carried Oregon State to a 24-17 victory over UCLA in Los Angeles in an opening Pacific-8 game for both schools.

West Va. 20, Pitt 9

Quarterback Bernie Gaffia, returning from a game after suffering a sprained wrist, threw a 44-yard pass to a clinching late-quarter touchdown to give West Virginia a 20-9 home victory over Pittsburgh.

Ohio State 35, Calif. 7

Sophomore Morris Bradshaw scored two touchdowns and substitute quarterback Greg Hare broke open a close game with a 40-yard touchdown run early in the final period to lead Ohio State to a 35-7 victory over California in Columbus.

Georgia 35, Miss. St. 7

Georgia quarterbacks Andy Johnson and James Ray ran for two touchdowns each in a 35-7 romp over Mississippi State in Athens, Ga., for the unbeaten Bulldogs, fourth straight victory.

Columbia 22, Princeton 20

It was a long wait, but a Columbia football team finally beat Princeton. In an exciting contest at Baker Field, the Lions ended their frustration with a 22-20 triumph, their first over the Tigers since 1945. Princeton missed a field goal with six seconds left.

Arkansas 49, TCU 15

Dicky Morton, subbing for injured Jon Richardson, scored two touchdowns—one on an 80-yard kickoff return—as Arkansas continued its domination of Texas Christian with a 49-15 victory in their Southwest Conference opener in Arkansas. The victory was Arkansas' 13th straight over the Horned Frogs.

Nebraska 42, Utah St. 6

Quarterback Pat Sullivan passed for two touchdowns and two touchdowns as Auburn rolled to a 38-5 victory over Kentucky. Sullivan hit 18 of 25 passes. Nine of his completions went to split end Terry Beasley, who gained 194 yards and scored a touchdown.

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le Captures in Sweden in Final 68

SARIELEV, Sweden, Oct. 3 (AP)—Karl Nagle, Australian senior champion, shot round 58 to win the Volvo golf championship here today.

52, from Sydney, captured 40,000 kroner (\$8,000) with a total of 286-one. Irishman Christy O'Connor II beat two better than 10 American Honore Blain, Belgium's Donald Swales.

Garalalde, the defending champion, in a 78 and plunged to a eighth place, after losing two rounds, shot yesterday and finished with 101.

LEADING SCORES

1. Australia 71-75-69-288
2. Ireland 70-72-69-287
3. U.S. 72-75-71-288
4. Belgium 72-71-72-287
5. U.S. 69-72-72-282
6. Spain 67-73-71-278
7. Spain 73-73-72-290

member Big Buster Mathis?

Does—They Fight Nov. 17

YORK, Oct. 3 (UPI)—his planned Tokyo bout with Joe Frazier on Nov. 2 cannot because "the people didn't want the money," Muhammad Ali oppose Buster Mathis II on Nov. 17, at the Astrodome.

All has been guaranteed \$300,000 against 40 percent of the total receipts.

Mathis will collect 15 percent, but his Peers Management backers will supply \$200,000 of the former heavyweight champion's guarantee. Bob Arum of Top Rank Inc. estimated that the bout must attract at least \$700,000 for Mathis to begin collecting on his share.

All has a 32-1 won-lost record, losing a unanimous 15-round decision to Frazier in their title showdown last March.

Arum indicated that he would be receptive to a closed-circuit TV or home-TV double-header with a Floyd Patterson-Oscar Bonavena bout, scheduled for Nov. 19 at the Garden, if the match were advanced two days. There is no other Garden attraction scheduled Nov. 17.

"Arum talked to me about it last night," said Harry Markson, the Garden boxing director. "But no real proposal was made. We won't see a double-header. We feel that our attraction is something solid, whereas their attraction is a question mark. We don't need it."

The Scoreboard

TENNIS—At Rancho La Costa, Calif., the United States senior Davis Cup team, the defending champions, took a 2-1 lead over Sweden in the best-of-seven series.

In singles, American Tom Brown beat Gonzales Johansson, 6-1, 6-4, and then combined with Tony Vincent for a 6-3, 5-7, 6-4 doubles victory over Leonard Bergelin and Alexander Middelberg, defeated American Bobby Rigsby, 6-1, 7-6.

SOCCE—At Seoul, Malaysia won a place in next year's Asian Cup tournament by beating the Philippines, 5-0, in the East Asian qualifying round.

At Florence, Adriano Panatta, 21, won the Italian men's singles championship for a second time in a five-set marathon to 2-6, 6-3, 6-4, 6-3, 6-4.

AUTO RACING—At Rockingham, Conn., the defending champion, took a 2-1 lead over Sweden in the best-of-seven series.

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